

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th June to 20th June 1874.	Rain from 27th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	2.60	1.77	27.54	27th June.	
		Dacca { Hospital ...	3.24	2.10	28.78	ditto.	
		Moonsheergunge ...	4.22	0.78	20.90	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	1.72	1.82	26.74	ditto.	
	Fareedpore	Fareedpore ...	3.44	1.20	30.58	ditto.	
		Gaolunde ...	1.19	2.23	23.36	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	5.41	1.02	30.00	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Barrisal ...	6.14	4.55	23.08	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	2.64	4.71	10.37	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	10.11	5.20	30.39	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	9.65	2.80	31.18	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	3.76	8.84	35.79	ditto.	
		Jamapore ...	0.97	5.18	28.56	ditto.	
		Atia ...	2.10	2.90	21.98	ditto.	
Kishoregunge ...		1.97	2.70	33.81	ditto.		
Sylhet	Sylhet ...	6.87	6.25	73.28	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	3.30	6.50	34.69	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar { Jail ...	8.53	7.16	37.74	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	7.92	4.02	26.39	20th June.	
	Tipperah	Comilla ...	2.65	2.48	32.67	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Brakmunberia ...	2.88	1.04	25.98	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamtee Hill ...	Not rec.	2.24	29.89	ditto	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	ditto	Not rec.	24.68	13th June.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	4.17	4.75	12.24	27th June.	
		Patna ...	2.01	4.95	12.47	ditto.	
		Barh ...	1.08	2.83	9.87	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	5.90	4.10	18.20	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	6.60	3.30	14.07	ditto.	
		Gya ...	1.11	7.15	14.67	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	2.15	9.51	21.93	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	1.67	7.76	18.47	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	2.17	4.73	11.70	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	1.68	5.15	16.92	ditto.	
		Sasaram ...	0.24	10.86	15.38	ditto.	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.
		Buzar ...	0.87	6.79	11.81	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	1.51	10.27	17.29	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Monafferpore ...	3.67	Not rec.	8.46	20th June.	
		Durbhanga ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.25	16th May ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April and 2nd to 9th May.
		Hajepore ...	3.84	ditto	6.38	20th June.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	2.78	ditto	13.94	ditto.	
	Saran	Soetanurine ...	4.26	ditto	10.42	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	4.72	0.85	11.82	27th June.	
		Chuprah ...	1.55	4.74	10.61	ditto.	
Champaran	Sewan ...	1.87	6.90	15.71	ditto.		
	Motharoe ...	3.90	3.96	14.98	ditto.		
	Betiah ...	2.00	2.64	7.24	ditto	Not rec. 31st May to 13th June.	
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	3.22	3.18	17.18	ditto.		
	Begoe Serai ...	3.92	2.08	10.81	ditto.		
	Jamoose ...	2.18	9.20	19.23	ditto.		
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	5.67	2.92	18.75	ditto.		
	Seepool ...	3.15	1.78	18.74	ditto.		
	Muddehpoota ...	2.10	1.90	8.18	ditto.		
Purneah	Banka ...	3.54	6.34	17.64	ditto.		
	Sanbora ...	5.63	2.49	18.09	ditto.		
	Purneah ...	4.69	3.39	17.59	ditto.		
Southal Pergunnah.	Kiesegunge ...	6.65	4.02	20.39	ditto.		
	Ararrah ...	5.30	5.95	27.97	ditto.		
	Deoghur ...	1.98	7.28	18.92	ditto.		
	Rajnehal ...	2.70	1.80	10.70	ditto.		
	Nya Doomka ...	3.10	3.77	19.20	ditto.		
	Godda ...	2.80	4.60	12.80	ditto	Not rec. 10th to 16th May.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th June to 30th June 1874.	Rain from 31st May to 30th June 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.								
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	12-00	1-00	24-50	27th June.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	11-00	3-37	25-18	ditto.		
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	6-10	13th June.		
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	ditto	ditto	3-00	ditto.		
		Cuttack ... { Jagatsinghpore ...	ditto	ditto	4-75	ditto.		
	Purree	Cuttack ... { False Point ...	2-70	0-25	0-41	27th June.		
		Purree ... { Purree ...	...	...	...	...		
		Purree ... { Khordah ...	9-68	Not rec.	12-40	20th June.		
		Purree ... { Balasore ...	9-31	0-32	17-33	ditto.		
		Purree ... { Bhudruck ...	2-40	1-00	11-14	27th June.		
	Balasore	Purree ... { Jellasore ...	4-35	1-37	16-06	ditto.		
		Purree ... { Sorah ...	3-89	1-76	16-19	ditto.		
		Purree ... { Chaudhally ...	5-67	1-67	18-90	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary Mahala	Sambalpur	...	8-07	Not rec.	15-24	20th June.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENT.								
Orissa.	Hasareebagh	Hasareebagh ... { Jail ...	2-19	2-40	15-03	27th June.		
		Hasareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	2-21	2-70	17-83	ditto.		
		Hasareebagh ... { Pachumba ...	3-82	2-21	19-49	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Loharduggah ... { Hanchee ...	2-42	Not rec.	13-68	20th June.		
		Loharduggah ... { Palamow ...	1-90	ditto	10-97	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Singbhoom ... { Chybasen ...	2-31	1-17	15-00	27th June.		
		Singbhoom ... { Parulia ...	1-65	0-75	13-63	ditto.		
	Manbhoom	Manbhoom ... { Govindpore ...	5-17	2-40	19-05	ditto	Not rec. 31st May to 6th June.	
		Manbhoom ... { ...	...	...	...	...		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Orissa.	Cachar	Cachar ... { Cachar ...	6-22	Not rec.	55-95	20th June.	
			Cachar ... { Hylakandy ...	3-51	ditto	51-54	ditto.	
			Cachar ... { Keyah ...	3-76	ditto	50-17	ditto.	
		Goalparah	Goalparah ... { Goalparah ...	4-19	ditto	38-51	ditto.	
			Goalparah ... { Dhookee ...	6-29	ditto	60-28	ditto.	
Kamroop		Kamroop ... { Gowhatti ...	2-35	ditto	45-70	ditto.		
		Kamroop ... { Burpottah ...	3-88	ditto	41-37	ditto.		
Darrang		Darrang ... { Tezpur ...	1-21	ditto	37-44	ditto.		
		Darrang ... { Mungledye ...	1-41	ditto	35-45	ditto.		
Nowgong		Nowgong ... { Nowgong ...	2-08	ditto	27-03	ditto.		
		Nowgong ... { Soobasagar ...	6-30	ditto	29-17	ditto.		
Soobasagar		Soobasagar ... { Golaghat ...	2-23	ditto	41-25	ditto.		
		Soobasagar ... { Jorehaut ...	2-98	ditto	51-09	ditto.		
		Soobasagar ... { Nazareth ...	1-50	ditto	37-50	ditto.		
Lachimpore	Lachimpore ... { Debroghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	44-95	23rd May.			
	Lachimpore ... { North Lachimpore ...	ditto	ditto	51-33	13th June.			
	Lachimpore ... { Suddya ...	ditto	ditto	47-31	23rd May...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.		
Naga Hills	Naga Hills ... { Samoogooding ...	...	ditto	10-40	13th June.			
	Naga Hills ... { Shillong ...	...	ditto	11-10	16th May.			
Khair and Jynteah Hills	Khair and Jynteah ... { Jowai ...	...	ditto	21-50	ditto.			
	Khair and Jynteah ... { Cherrapunjee ...	...	ditto	133-08	23rd May.			
Garohills	Garohills ... { Tura ...	...	4-58	1-00	34-49	27th June.		
	Garohills ... { Benares ...	...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1-41	13th June.		
		Akyab	...	12-70	15-80	40-30	27th June.	

CALCUTTA,  
The 4th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,  
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th June to 4th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 55°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	TEMPERATURE.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	June 28th	10	29.600	29.618	85.5	78.5	71	W	...	...	...	c
		16	29.629	29.647	85.5	79.6	72	S E	...	0.12	CK	c
	29th	10	29.650	29.668	84.0	80.2	68	S E	...	...	...	c
		16	29.680	29.698	83.3	82.0	68	S E	...	...	...	c
	30th	10	29.702	29.720	85.9	80.2	77	W S W	...	1.19	K, C	c
		16	29.698	29.616	84.0	80.6	86	S	...	...	...	c
	1st	10	29.725	29.743	85.2	82.0	76	S S E	...	...	K	c
		16	29.691	29.649	87.0	81.5	77	E by S	...	0.04	K	c
	2nd	10	29.724	29.742	89.6	81.2	77	S S E	...	0.08	K	c
		16	29.692	29.627	91.3	82.6	67	S S E	...	...	K	c
BAY OF BENGAL.	3rd	10	29.703	29.721	89.3	80.6	67	S S E	...	4.9	...	c
		16	29.689	29.607	89.4	81.5	72	S S W	...	7.3	CK	c
	4th	10	29.647	29.665	83.6	80.6	67	S W	...	4.3	0.04	c
		16	29.631	29.649	90.6	82.6	69	W	...	6.5	KK	c
	28th	10	29.624	29.630	88	83	80	S W	...	17.3	...	m, c, clouds.
		16	29.655	29.671	87	83	83	S S W	...	13.4	NN	m, c
	29th	10	29.678	29.694	87	82	79	W S W	...	8.0	NN	c
		16	29.606	29.612	86	82	83	S	...	6.0	NN	m, clouds
	30th	10	29.698	29.704	88	77	75	S	...	5.9	2.70	m, d
		16	29.625	29.639	86	81	79	S S E	...	...	NN	m, d
CHITTAGONG.	1st	10	29.731	29.737	87	80	73	S S E	...	3.0	NN	m, w
		16	29.652	29.658	88	81	73	S S E	...	12.7	NN	m, w
	2nd	10	29.726	29.732	87	81	76	S S E	...	4.8	NN	m, w
		16	29.641	29.647	87	81	75	S S E	...	11.1	NN	m, w
	3rd	10	29.715	29.721	87	82	79	S S W	...	12.7	NN	m, w
		16	29.614	29.620	88	81	73	S S E	...	11.2	0.10	NN
	4th	10	29.664	29.670	88	86	91	S W	...	0.4	0.10	NN
		16	29.601	29.607	88	81	72	S	...	12.1	NN	m, w
	28th	10	29.685	29.728	85	80	63	E S E	...	6.3	0.10	KS
		16	29.676	29.688	85	79	83	E S E	...	...	KS	m, w
MADRAS.	29th	10	29.668	29.760	83	78	78	E	...	8.7	CK, K	p
		16	29.686	29.679	81	78	86	S	...	12.3	CK, KS	p
	30th	10	29.688	29.780	86	79	76	E S E	...	4.6	CK, KS	m, w
		16	29.698	29.690	86	80	75	S W	...	11.2	CK, C	m, w
	1st	10	29.690	29.713	84	80	75	E S E	...	4.8	CK, KS	m, w
		16	29.621	29.713	84	80	63	S S W	...	0.10	CK, KS	m, w
	2nd	10	29.690	29.763	86	80	75	E S E	...	3.0	K	m, w
		16	29.628	29.720	86	80	79	S S E	...	9.7	K	m, w
	3rd	10	29.700	29.792	87	80	73	S S E	...	4.8	K	m, w
		16	29.610	29.705	86	79	72	S S W	...	12.6	CK	m, w
COCHIN.	4th	10	29.623	29.744	85	80	79	S W	...	6.6	CK, KS	m, w
		16	29.344	29.456	85	80	79	S	...	15.2	CK, KS	m, w
	27th	10	29.751	29.781	90	75	47	S W by W	...	16	...	c
		16	29.639	29.669	94	76	40	S W by S	...	13	...	c
	28th	10	29.770	29.809	89	88	95	W S W	...	4	0.04	cloudy.
		16	29.722	29.720	81	76	79	W	...	0.21	...	cloudy.
	29th	10	29.792	29.822	86	76	61	W S W	...	10	0.23	cloudy.
		16	29.690	29.720	94	76	40	W N W	...	9	...	c
	30th	10	29.701	29.791	85	75	60	W S W	...	13	...	cloudy.
		16	29.690	29.720	90	74	44	W by S	...	4	...	cloudy.
ATRA.	1st	10	29.706	29.806	83	76	67	W S W	...	12	...	cloudy.
		16	29.690	29.720	92	76	82	W by N	...	4	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.771	29.801	88	75	52	W by S	...	9	...	hazy.
		16	29.686	29.716	89	76	58	W	...	6	...	hazy.
	3rd	10	29.767	29.817	87	76	58	W	...	7	...	cloudy.
		16	29.676	29.708	88	77	58	E by S	...	6	...	cloudy.
	28th	10	29.545	29.627	88	79	65	S W	...	4.0	CK, N, C	c
		16	29.477	29.656	91	82	66	S	...	6.2	CK, N, C	c
	29th	10	29.595	29.678	88	81	73	S W	...	3.0	C	c
		16	29.519	29.593	90	80	63	W S W	...	2.8	N, C	c
ATRA.	30th	10	29.608	29.698	85	78	71	N E	...	3.0	CK, N, C	c
		16	29.497	29.579	83	79	63	S E	...	3.7	CK, N, C	c
	1st	10	29.646	29.738	87	79	68	E	...	1.8	CK, N, C	c
		16	29.546	29.627	86	80	75	S E	...	3.8	CK, N, C	c
	2nd	10	29.634	29.716	88	80	79	E N E	...	1.1	CK, N, C	c
		16	29.539	29.620	90	81	66	S	...	4.1	CK, K, N	c
	3rd	10	29.614	29.695	87	80	73	S S W	...	1.3	CK, N, C	c
		16	29.497	29.579	83	79	63	S S W	...	4.6	CK, N, C	c
	4th	10	29.674	29.658	87	80	72	S E	...	4.9	CK, N, C	c
		16	29.459	29.541	89	81	60	S S W	...	6.2	CK, N, C	c
ATRA.	28th	10	29.755	29.777	80	78	91	S E	...	5.0	0.60	d
		16	29.655	29.717	79	77	80	S	...	4.5	0.20	p
	29th	10	29.767	29.778	83	78	83	S E	...	3.7	...	p
		16	29.675	29.696	83	78	78	S	...	7.0	...	p
	30th	10	29.771	29.798	86	80	75	S S E	...	4.7	...	p
		16	29.679	29.700	86	80	75	S	...	7.5	...	p
	1st	10	29.780	29.807	84	81	87	S E	...	3.6	0.60	p
		16	29.679	29.700	85	79	75	S	...	6.5	...	p
	2nd	10	29.780	29.804	80	79	95	S	...	4.2	0.60	K
		16	29.703	29.725	79	75	95	S	...	4.8	0.60	p
ATRA.	3rd	10	29.789	29.791	82	79	87	S S E	...	3.3	0.20	p
		16	29.689	29.710	85	80	79	S	...	6.0	...	p
	4th	10	29.740	29.770	85	81	83	S	...	9.8	...	p
		16	29.673	29.693	84	80	83	S	...	6.6	...	p

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,

W. G. WILLSON,

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,  
Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th June 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°		S by E & S	H	Miles	In.		
June	22nd	29.825	93.6	81.6	148.0	86.0	81.6	78.9	0.80	S by E & S	...	165.9	...	☾	Cirri, and cumuli. Sheet lightning on W at midnight.
	23rd	29.858	91.9	81.6	146.2	85.1	81.6	79.0	.83	S S S E & S S W	...	180.7	0.18	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli, and overcast. Thunder and lightning at 8 p.m. Slight rain between 11 and 12 a.m., and 8 and 9 p.m.
	24th	29.899	87.6	79.4	133.0	82.3	80.6	79.2	.91	S by E & variable	...	104.8	0.21	...	Overcast, and stratus. Slight rain between midnight and 1 a.m. from 3 to 7 p.m.
	25th	29.866	89.6	80.0	139.2	83.9	80.6	78.3	.84	S by W, S S W & S	...	126.9	0.09	...	Overcast, cumuli and stratus. Slight rain at 4 a.m.
	26th	29.897	90.7	81.4	149.2	83.9	81.1	79.1	.86	S by W, S & S W	...	128.4	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Drizzled at 9 1/4, 4, 6 1/2, 9 and 11 p.m.
	27th	29.831	83.6	72.5	111.7	81.0	78.4	76.6	.87	S S W & S S W	2.0	166.6	0.06	...	Overcast and cirrostrati. Light rain at 7, 9, 11 a.m., 3 1/2 and 4 p.m.
	28th	29.830	90.0	79.6	147.0	83.6	79.7	77.0	.81	S S W & S	0.3	177.7	0.03	...	Overcast cumuli. Slight rain 9 1/4 a.m., 6, 8 1/2 and 9 p.m.
	29th	29.833	90.3	78.0	144.7	89.1	79.2	77.2	.86	S S E & variable	...	121.3	1.28	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder between midnight and 1 a.m., and 4 and 5 p.m. Lightning between midnight and 1 a.m., and at 9 p.m. Rain in intervals.
	30th	29.81	80.6	80.2	143.6	83.6	80.1	77.7	.83	S by E.	...	127.0	...	☉	Cirrostrati and stratus. Thunder between 2 and 4 p.m. Drizzled at 8 a.m., 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 p.m.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/4 feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	15.6
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	93.6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	102.8
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0.85
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 30th	... { by lower rain gauge	1.87
	... { by anemometer gauge	1.69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.77
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th June	...	15.90
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	24.12

GOPERNATH SEN,  
in charge of the Observatory.

The 6th July 1874.

# Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th June 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week ... ..	30,465	20,694 13 9	1,870 8 9	1,45,033 7	17,487 3 6	1,695 19 11	3,473 8 6		
Or per mile of railway ... ..	186	128 15 1	11 16 5	917 0	110 8 0	10 2 7	21 19 9		
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	744,979	5,37,693 13 6	45,371 17 4	54,64,808 6	11,81,793 8 8	109,914 17 9	158,536 15 1		
* Total for 26 weeks ... ..	773,944	5,48,098 9 3	50,343 6 1	56,09,532 13	11,90,332 12 2	111,517 17 8	161,798 3 9		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	33,001	20,028 13 8	1,835 10 5	92,156 10	24,996 2 7	3,801 9 11	4,127 0 4		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	204	127 15 3	11 14 7	589 6	159 11 9	14 13 10	26 7 6		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	845,503	6,01,082 3 3	55,125 7 5	56,75,825 28	724,795 7 1	66,485 12 6	131,587 19 11		

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 27th June 1874 on 168½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	38,586	18,338 11 6	1,691 5 0	115,345 3	23,453 7 4	2,058 4 8	3,739 9 8
Or per mile of railway ...	244	115 14 2	10 12 6	759 0	141 14 2	13 0 1	33 15 7
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	744,579	5,27,693 13 6	45,371 17 4	54,64,808 6	11,81,793 8 8	109,914 17 9	158,536 15 1
Total for 26 weeks ...	783,177	546,032 8 0	50,033 3 4	55,79,545 9	12,04,219 0 0	111,973 3 5	163,926 4 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,875	19,433 15 9	1,791 7 2	99,165 36*	26,543 11 9	2,238 5 2	5,889 10 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	241	124 2 9	11 7 8	1,880 0	227 1 10	20 16 6	33 4 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	886,578	621,115 2 11	56,833 14 7	59,65,989 25	7,79,300 5 10	69,690 16 0	136,827 14 7

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	118,877	1,40,380 14 3	12,835 1 7	* 10,97,509 10	* 5,54,402 3 0	50,839 9 9	63,679 11 1
Or per mile of railway ...	92	109 9 6	10 0 11	853 2 7	433 2 7	39 14 1	49 15 9
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	2,784,465	39,29,884 0 8	330,237 10 9	5,65,55,117 0	1,57,50,628 7 11	14,43,810 7 3	1,904,947 18 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	2,883,173	40,70,144 14 11	373,096 13 4	3,77,52,626 10	1,63,06,083 10 11	14,94,630 16 9	1,967,727 9 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	108,867	1,39,366 11 5	11,849 9 0	6,78,818 0	5,06,971 11 5	24,478 8 2	36,331 17 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	84	109 15 10	9 5 3	530 0	395 9 2	19 3 4	28 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,890,836	42,12,836 14 6	377,010 1 0	1,99,75,837 10	96,79,330 10 1	8,87,874 12 8	1,354,284 15 9

- \* Rs. 79,829-1-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government in this week.
- \* Maunds 28,344-10 and Rs. 33,000 added, being short, included in previous weeks on account of freight on food-grains due by Government.
- \* Rs. 20,124 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,467	13,000 4 3	1,197 8 10	* 79,890 10	* 38,408 10 6	3,338 7 8	4,733 11 6
Or per mile of railway ...	19	58 8 11	5 7 1	353 10 7	172 3 0	15 15 7	21 3 8
For previous 52 weeks of half-year ...	118,574	2,86,386 3 8	25,719 1 1	83,65,107 30	9,41,951 7 0	80,345 14 4	122,885 16 3
Total for 26 weeks ...	123,041	4,02,834 7 11	35,917 4 11	34,42,998 9	9,80,401 1 9	83,679 2 0	126,777 6 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,380	9,543 3 8	874 13 7	78,585 0	10,280 8 7	1,764 13 8	2,639 12 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	15	42 11 4	3 18 2	348 0	46 3 1	7 17 11	11 10 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	126,766	3,77,094 12 11	34,597 0 6	30,59,011 20	8,71,233 12 10	82,361 7 4	126,939 7 10

- \* Maunds 10,000-20 and Rs. 6,445-6 added being short included on account of food-grain traffic due by Government in previous weeks.
- \* Rs. 13,801-7-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 28 miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Cwt.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ... ..	24,326	2,504 0 0	300 8 0	11,800 0	503 0 0	60 0 0	326 10 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	871	88 0 0	0 0 0	404 0	18 0 0	1 1 0	10 15 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	203,237	20,005 0 0	2,900 10 0	4,55,000 0	15,520 0 0	1,820 10 0	4,919 0 0
Total for 26 weeks ... ..	227,563	22,509 0 0	3,200 10 0	4,66,800 0	16,023 0 0	1,880 10 0	4,916 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	15,764	1,585 9 0	180 11 3	10,990 0	495 3 0	60 13 4	290 3 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	486	50 10 0	5 13 3	532 0	15 1 3	1 10 1	7 9 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	194,861	20,260 4 0	3,020 10 7	4,60,400 0	15,520 7 0	2,152 10 10	5,179 15 3



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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### BENGAL FAMINE.

#### TWENTY-FIRST SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 26TH JUNE TO THE 9TH JULY 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, writes from Monghyr, on the 7th July, the following remarks regarding the district of Tirhoot to be included in the present narrative:—

"During the fortnight I have visited Durbhunga, spending several days there, during which a conference was held with the principal relief officers of every part of the Tirhoot district. I also met some of the residents, European and native. The following account of the condition and prospects of this the most important district in the distressed country is collated from the evidence thus gathered together."

"As stated in my narrative of the 10th June, the month of June began very unfavorably for Tirhoot, and the general outlook was threatening. But before the first week of that month was ended showers began to fall copiously, and by the end of the second week a change in the aspect of affairs commenced, which change became complete as the rain continued with increasing force to the end of the month."



"The first days of June in two-thirds of Tirhoot were distinguished by a heated dust-laden atmosphere; by scanty ploughing and sowing; by anxiety for seed; by navigable streams reduced to lowest ebb; by empty tanks and dried up wells, to the distress of men and the detriment of cattle; by grain markets becoming tighter and tighter, prices hardening, and private stores locked up; by an intense demand for Government grain, both for wholesale and retail, as if all were anxious to lay in supplies at once for some time beforehand; by private trade stagnant and traders holding out no promise of importation; by laboring and agricultural classes coming in greater numbers than ever to relief works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief much swollen; by the public health good all troubles notwithstanding; by ryots and cultivators clamorous for advances of food-grain; by a large proportion, in some places one-half in other places three-fourths, of the population receiving assistance from Government in some shape, or from charitable subscriptions; physically in good condition from extraneous aid, but morally depressed and fearful for the future; by relief establishments everywhere strained to the utmost to meet the demands upon them; by transport operations consisting of the final struggle towards the attainment of a long deferred object; by doubts as to whether even the largest allotments of Government grain would carry the people through the months that must be passed before the winter harvest."

"The last ten days of June were, on the contrary, distinguished by rain, by masses of cloud promising further downpour, even to excess; by saturated soil; by extensive ploughing and sowing of every crop of the season, and general sufficiency of seed; by tanks and wells filling fast, to the refreshment of man and beast; by grain-markets still tight, but with an inclination to become easier, no stores indeed produced by traders, but landholders and private persons evidently bringing their hoards into use; by a demand for Government grain diminished and limited more according to the needs of the present moment; by traders collecting their boats and promising importation as soon as the rising streams should afford the necessary means; by labourers and husbandmen all gone from the relief works to the busy fields, leaving only some of the women and children on the works; by the lists of gratuitous and charitable relief still swollen, and the public health still good, these being the only points of likeness between the beginning and end of the month; by ryots and cultivators obtaining advances of food-grains—those who could from their landlords, and those who could not, from the relief officers; by a diminution of the proportion of the people receiving assistance from Government; by a general manifestation of feeling that peril from drought was for the present stayed; by relief establishments partially freed from out-door avocations, and with more leisure to complete returns and accounts; by transport operations nearly over and granaries filled; by confidence that unless some new trouble should supervene, the allotments of Government grain will prove probably sufficient to the end."

"This fortunate change was caused by fourteen inches of rain falling in the course of twenty-four days in Eastern Tirhoot, and 7 to 10 inches in Western Tirhoot."

"Fears have been naturally entertained lest the wide-spreading system of relief—quite inevitable if famine and mortality were to be warded off—depending partly indeed on charitable subscriptions, but chiefly on State funds—embracing first the poorest, then all the labouring and a number of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, and extending latterly to the middle classes—should, in a certain sense, demoralize and pauperize the people, teaching them to forego self-help and to lean on the Government, rendering them unwilling to return to ordinary employment when the change of season should arrive. These fears have been dissipated by the recent conduct of the people."

"It is affirmed by the best witnesses from all parts of Tirhoot that in the first days of July the area sown for the early crops to come on during August is much larger than usual; that various grounds, sometimes high pieces, sometimes low, not ordinarily sown with such crops, have this year been used for these sowings, the circumstance being specially observable in the most distressed tracts of North-East Tirhoot. For instance, an intermediate crop of rice called 'sathee' in the Mudhoobunnee tract, which is ordinarily insignificant, and regarding which we were warned in February last that it could not be depended upon for intermediate food-supply, is now reported to have been sown to such an abnormal extent as to afford a substantial food-supply, provided that



it escapes submergence from the floods which must come if the heavy rains last. The "murwa" (coarse grain reaped towards end of August) crop is scantily grown in Mudheobunnee, in ordinary years, much less than elsewhere, which circumstance aggravated the case in that quarter, and rendered necessary a proportionably larger provision of Government grain. But it is reported that this murwa has been sown to an extent quite beyond the average, and promises excellently well. When I visited Hattee, East-Tirhoot, in the last days of May, extensive hollows in the surface of the country, ordinarily yielding rice, were abandoned as beyond hope by reason of drought. Instantly after the first fall of rain these lands were for a last chance taken up, and now it is reported that at least half of them are saved from being unproductive. Again, in many places early coarse crops (cheena, moong, &c.), are being raised as yet with good promise close to the margin of streams, though the cultivators must well know that this produce would be all swamped if the waters were to rise one or two feet more. Instances might be multiplied. It is not, however, that the people have tried anything new in their husbandry; it is rather that this year they have carried many things to a degree which they would not care to attempt in ordinary years. And this is specially observable in respect to the early (August and September) crops from which they can get the first return; their anxiety manifestly being to acquire some grain of their own as soon as possible. An equally good beginning has been made with the sowing for the amun or winter rice crop, the mainstay and staff of life. Much, however, remains to be done for this crop; and to our European eyes the preparations of the cultivators in this respect seem backward; they may perhaps be allowed the credit of being the best judges in this matter, as they have shown such strenuous industry for the other crops. In those parts again where maize and millet are the staples, the preparations are as forward and as extensive as they could be."

"This progress towards large agricultural results could not, of course, have been obtained without the use of the services of every able-bodied person of both sexes and of every age. Accordingly, all those who were congregated on the relief works (as was the case with the great majority of the petty cultivators and field labourers) went off from the 15th to 20th of June with the same rapidity as that with which they pressed on to the works from the 15th to the 20th March last. The outturn of their work in the fields, as now seen, is too great to have been done wholly since they left the relief works. They must have gone on preparing their fields all the time that they were on relief piece-work. The toil undergone during the long days of this fierce summer in order to keep up field husbandry, and yet to earn subsistence at the piece-work, must have been so extreme as to be hardly believed. Nevertheless, the fact is confirmed by much evidence to the effect that the workpeople were often seen at piece-work late in the evening, and during the early hours of the night—the very men who must have been in their fields in the early morning. But they are now devoting all their hours to the fields; and the question is, how are they to find food till the next crop comes in. Some obtain wages in kind; others procure advances in kind from their zemindars and landlords, whose stores are probably considerable; some borrow grain from petty bankers, whose stores are probably small; some live on their savings made while they were on relief works; and the rest receive advances of grain from the relief officers. One way and another, they have all emerged from the worst period in unimpaired condition and in good heart to work for themselves. The surest way of terminating the consequences of the last drought is to preserve the labor-power of the country intact, and to direct it to raising at next harvest the utmost produce which the ground can bear. It is evident that these people, though duly grateful to the Government for its past aid and trustful of aid still being extended while the peril lasts (I am convinced of their gratitude, notwithstanding whatever may be asserted by some to the contrary)—do yet prefer to trust to the work of their own hands. There has from the first been an expectation among the laboring classes that relief would ere long be stopped and that works would be closed. They breathe more freely now that they see a chance of emancipating themselves from dependence on relief operations. The principal relief officer in Tirhoot assured me that this was manifest from their changed demeanour. The trading classes have a similar expectation; traders have sometimes said that they would certainly resume their business as soon as the markets and rivers should permit, because they were sure that

Government would not, or could not, keep up the relief work on its present scale. From their own repeated declarations to me I am sure that they are not at all afraid of Government interference. From no persons have I heard stronger expressions of gratitude, or more distinct assertions that the State had saved the fortunes of the traders by saving the lives of their numerous constituency, than from the principal native traders of Behar."

"The only adverse statement which I have ever heard regarding the cultivators is to the effect, that during the drought of last autumn they often omitted to do what they might have done for petty irrigation. Their conduct in other respects seems to show that such omission must have proceeded from ignorance and not from apathy."

"It is not meant that this good conduct has been pursued by every one. In this large population many instances have been and may yet be found of behaviour the reverse of that above described; indeed at one time there sprung up a class of *males* or gangmen who, for their own ends, tried to mislead the people and to foster idleness. But if the points as above set forth are in the main correct, as I believe them to be, then what becomes of the argument about the demoralization or pauperization of the people? Is it not demonstrable that neither of these evils has happened or is happening in Tirhoot? In justice to the people of this great district it must be said that the crisis of 1874 has raised them in the estimation of Government, for their fortitude under suffering, their reluctance to come upon relief until driven by want, their diligence in retrieving the position they had temporarily lost, their quickness to seize the first opportunity of reverting to ordinary work. Nor should commendation be restricted to the cultivating and labouring classes. The zemindars have, as a body, done much by executing relief works from funds either their own or borrowed by them from Government, by making advances to their tenantry both for food and for seed; and by becoming security for advances made to their tenantry for those purposes by the Government. The trading class has not indeed shown enterprise, but this is hardly a reproach if their conduct be fairly looked at, inasmuch as they never could have imported without loss. But the traders have shewn alacrity in promoting the distribution of the Government grain among the people, and theirs is the agency for most of what has been or may yet be done in this respect."

"To this review of the condition of Tirhoot at the beginning of July may be added a *resumé* of the allotment, expenditure, and balance of the Government grain in this particular district (the balance being exclusive of wastage and loss)."

Total allotment, including reserve last ordered.	Expenditure to end of May, shown in narrative of 10th June.	Expenditure during June, chiefly actual, but estimated for the last week.	Total to end of June.	Estimated expenditure during July and August.	Balance expected on 1st September.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
179,044	33,000	27,279	60,279	56,500	71,865

"With the balance on 1st September (whatever it may prove to be after losses and wastage) there will have to be carried on the relief operations to the end of December, that is, four months. If a comparison be made with the expenditure of Government grain during the earlier months of the year, (say February, March, and April,) that would be misleading, because relief was then given chiefly in money, whereas in the latter months it will be given chiefly in grain. Still, so far as can now be seen, the balance is considered sufficient for safety."

"The numbers of persons on the relief works in Tirhoot during some of the days of June amounted to 975,000, which figure represents the highest point. By the 1st July the numbers are believed to have fallen to 300,000. About the same time the numbers of recipients of charitable relief amounted to nearly 210,000. The largest number of all those receiving aid on any one date in Tirhoot, whether by relief wages, by gratuitous relief, by purchase, or by advances, is estimated to have been 1,774,000. This number much exceeds that originally estimated (one million), but it includes large numbers of Nepalese, who all through the hot season purchased at the British granaries near their frontier. The numbers of these latter receiving aid cannot be stated, but they must have been

considerable. After allowance for this, however, it must be admitted that the numbers in Tirhoot receiving assistance during the worst period did somewhat exceed even the high estimates which had been framed."

The Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of his remarks regarding the Tirhoot district, sends the following general remarks to be included in the present narrative:—

"This narrative relates to the latter half of June, which period had been looked to previously with perhaps greater anxiety than any period since the distress began. I will endeavour to review briefly the main points in the situation, as it stood at the end of June and the beginning of July."

"The critical period of June then has begun and ended most favorably throughout the distressed districts. The rain began early, and has continued abundantly. The preparation of the fields for the early crops of August and September is found to be in a forward state. The sowings for those crops were done quickly and extensively. There was no want of seed for the most part. The area thus sown is believed to be larger than the average of ordinary years. The promise of the young crops to be reaped in August or September is excellent everywhere. The sowings for the later crop—rice to be reaped in December—are going on very well, though not completed. For these also there has been no considerable complaint of want of seed. The weather is very propitious; more sunshine is perhaps desired: if there be a fear at all, it is lest the rainfall should prove to be too much. The rainfall during June, in the distressed districts north of the Ganges, has averaged  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches."

"The demeanour of all classes connected with agriculture, under this happy change of circumstances, has been all, or nearly all that could be desired. The cultivators have attended to their fields with the utmost diligence. The landlords have promptly engaged all the laborers required for field-work, paying the wages in kind; and have made large advances of food-grain to their tenants, where they were able; and have, where they were not able to advance of themselves, co-operated with the relief officers by standing security for their ryots. The cultivators will have enough food to sustain themselves till the next harvest is gathered."

"The public health in the distressed districts has been, and is still remarkably good, excepting only Maunbhoom, and perhaps also Rungpore, and a few places in Central Bengal. The general death-rate is believed to be less than the average. Even the Burdwan fever has somewhat abated. The cattle, too, have been healthy, and no epidemics have broken out among them."

"As would be expected under these circumstances, the number on the relief works has fallen greatly. At the beginning of June the number was 1,770,732, and at the end 893,163. In the most distressed districts the proportion of decrease has been very much greater than that indicated, as in Tirhoot, Chumparun, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, where all able-bodied persons can get work in the fields. In some districts, however, there are many laboring families who cannot do this, and they have to stay on the works. In some places, too, the cultivators—occupants of lands—try to save expense by doing for themselves field-work for which they would in ordinary years employ paid labor. This circumstance would compel such laborers to remain on the works. Immediately on the first indication of the approach of the rains, instructions were telegraphed to every principal relief centre to facilitate and expedite the transfer of relief labourers to the fields or to private employment. In this respect, all, or nearly all, that could be wished has been accomplished. The expediency or otherwise of closing relief works altogether from the 15th July to 1st September has been considered. But after conference with the best authorities the proposal has been abandoned—partly because it might have the effect of unduly enlarging the lists of charitable relief, and partly because numbers may have to be re-admitted to the works after the harvesting of August shall cease to afford employment."

"On the other hand, the numbers on the lists for gratuitous and charitable relief have risen largely. At the end of June the number was 525,600 persons. The increase may have arisen partly from persons who had been on relief works applying for gratuitous relief after the closing or the reduction of the works. But the main cause is this, that as each week advances, distress spreads more and more over those of the lowest classes who cannot work. Though admission may sometimes have been granted without adequate enquiry, still, on the whole, the officers are strict to avoid admitting until the necessity is shown. Persons

who could not make out a case before, who had still some little means unexhausted, are able now to convince the authorities that admission is necessary. Or again, as the circle and sub-circle officers in the interior of the distressed districts go the round of the villages time after time, they find each time more and more persons who have a claim on that humane and merciful consideration which the subscribers to these charitable funds desire to see shown. That it is duly shown, according to the instructions reiterated by the Government to its officers, is to some extent proved by the increase of the numbers."

"In these numbers are included all those who from high caste, or delicate nurture, or social antecedents, or inaptitude for labour by reason of skilled occupation for which the demand is temporarily in abeyance, cannot come forward to ask for relief or to work, but are yet sorely straitened, though not reduced to the verge of danger. There are many varieties of degree among these persons, and it is not easy to classify them statistically, but endeavour will be made to separate approximately the number of them from the number of ordinary recipients of charitable relief."

"The relief being administered to a large extent by charitable funds, includes not only food but some extra articles of sustenance; also clothing in all the worst cases, and sometimes assistance is carrying on some skilled work or manufacture which is depressed from the prevailing scarcity."

"It is to be remembered that some proportion of the recipients of this relief consists of professional beggars, of the sick, and the miserable of all sorts, who have been in ordinary years supported by private charity without State intervention, but who cannot be thus sustained this year, because the donors who have heretofore fed them are now distressed themselves. All these will revert to that private charity which is so extensive among the natives, immediately that returning plenty shall cheapen prices."

"The granting of advances of food-grain to ryots has been more and more recognised as one of the best means of ensuring such industrious cultivation as would help to secure a large yield for those coming harvests which will, we hope, put at end to the distress. If the cultivators, occupants of fields, after having long ago exhausted their previous supply, and having for weeks sustained themselves only by wages on relief works, are to leave the works and devote themselves to the fields until September, how are they to live in the mean time? They really must get an advance of food-grain from some quarter; otherwise their position would for the moment be worse than that of the field laborers who can earn wages."

"If they obtain such advances from the landlord, as they frequently can, or from the grain dealers, as they ordinarily can in good years, and as they can sometimes even in this year—well. If, as is often the case, they cannot obtain the advances from either of these two quarters, there is nothing for it but to avert the mischief by granting an advance from the Government stores. Many applications were made; and the matter was much agitated by the cultivators. As the cultivating season became urgent, it would not have been prudent to await the receipt of individual applications from numbers of ignorant persons who might not know how to apply, inasmuch as mischief might set in before the business could be settled. Therefore the relief organization in the circles and sub-circles was called into play for promptly ascertaining village by village, in the most distressed districts, the circumstances of all cultivators who really needed advances and who could not obtain them otherwise than from Government. Much progress has been made with this work, which from its nature was pressing, and which is probably near completion by this date. Sometimes the cultivator can give security. Sometimes the zemindar will stand security; sometimes the cultivators of a whole village will become joint security one for the other. In every case the officer is to make the best arrangement he can to ensure repayment of the advance. By the returns brought up to 10th June, 3,84,000 maunds of grain, equal to 14,000 tons, had been thus advanced to cultivators. The number of the recipients is not precisely known, but on a calculated average of 2 maunds to a cultivator we obtain a number of 192,000 cultivators, heads of families. If the numbers of the families be calculated (as they ought to be in order to see the total of the persons concerned) the aggregate, at an average of 4 persons per family, would be 768,000 persons. In other words, three-quarters of a million of persons of the class of cultivators occupying land were assisted by advances of Government grain to the 10th

June. The enquiries have been since going on actively, and before the end the total numbers must very greatly exceed those above stated."

"Besides these advances of grain there were many advances of cash from Government directly to the ryots or indirectly to them through the zemindars. These have now been discontinued."

"The sale of Government grain is going on actively at all those places which have been mentioned in previous narratives. It has not been recently extended to any additional places. The amount of grain sold up to the end of the third week in June is returned at 61,000 tons (this does not mean the total of grain expended, which is much more, as will be presently seen). But in this amount is included the grain sold to relief laborers who, having got cash wages, purchase Government grain."

"The selling price of Government rice has been reduced from 12 to 13 seers for the rupee in Behar, including the Patna and Bhagulpore Commissionerships, and the western part of the distressed districts; and to 14 seers for the rupee in the Rajshahye Commissionership or eastern part of these districts. This reduction was deemed necessary under the conditions of the rules regarding sale referred to in previous narratives."

"It is impossible to distinguish the labourers purchasing grain from other members of the public, or to state what proportion of the total purchases is represented by purchases made by them. It is believed, however, that at least half, perhaps more than half of the total, represents purchases by the public exclusive of relief laborers. Instructions have been reiterated to all officers to suspend the sales wherever and whenever private trade should bring in supplies, and to avoid interference or competition with such trade. It cannot indeed be affirmed that in no case has trade ever been directly or indirectly interfered with by the Government operations. But such interference has for the most part been successfully avoided. I have frequently received declarations from native traders to this effect. And that this is really the case in the main, is proved by the remarkable activity of private trade in the western part of the distressed area especially. During the period of scarcity nearly 148,000 tons of private grain have been carried by railway up to Behar (including the Commissionerships of Patna and Bhagulpore), and nearly 185,000 tons down; in all 333,000 tons brought by rail. It is more difficult to ascertain the statistics of the river trade in grain to the eastern part of the distressed districts, but it appears as yet to be inconsiderable. Perhaps its turn has yet to come."

"The private grain brought by rail to Behar is apparently not destined for the most distressed places in the north; it will probably be absorbed by the intermediate tracts in the basin of the Ganges. In all the most distressed districts there is no private rice whatever for sale in open market; it is universally declared by those in, and those out of the trade that there would be no rice at all purchaseable but for the Government supplies."

"Since the beginning of the rains the price of rice in Bengal has become cheaper by about 15 per cent. It is (as I learn) the opinion of the principal native grain merchants in the interior of Bengal (except those of Calcutta whom I have not met) that prices will not fall materially till September, when there will be some favorable difference; but that prices must remain dear as compared with ordinary years till the winter rice crop is secured, which cannot be till December. They have generally recommended us to continue selling Government grain freely until at least September. Their testimony to this effect is remarkable."

"The point which next in order suggests itself, is the total expenditure of Government grain. Returns brought up to the end of the third week of June show a total expenditure of 115,000 tons, including everything, namely, that given in gratuitous relief, paid in kind to relief laborers, sold to the public inclusive of relief laborers, advanced to ryots, but not including anything for wastage or losses."

"In order to estimate the total number of persons receiving assistance of some sort during the first fortnight of June, we have the following data to form a basis:—

Total number of relief laborers as per paragraph 18 of the 20th narrative	1,770,732
Total number of persons on charitable relief as per paragraph 24 of ditto	401,959
Total grain expenditure, in maunds, of first half of June, as per district narratives ... ..	843,000

" Thus we have 2,172,691 persons receiving relief quite irrespective of those who are living on advances or purchases of Government grain. The amount of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight would give three-fourths of a seer a day to 3,401,900 persons for a fortnight. But among the people who consumed Government grain were all the persons on charitable relief, and a large portion of the laborers. The district narratives show that by the end of the first fortnight of June the practice of paying all laborers in grain, though largely introduced, had not been fully carried out. The Bhagulpore return is the one which best distinguishes between sales to the public and those to laborers; and that shows 98,228 maunds sold to the public, as against 25,628 maunds sold to laborers. All the district narratives show that the non-laboring public are the chief customers at our granaries."

" It would therefore be probably within the truth to take one-half of the persons supported by Government grain as being outside the relief labor and charitable relief lists. By this reckoning the total numbers receiving assistance in one shape or another would be—

Laborers and paupers as above	...	2,172,691
One-half the consumers of Government grain	...	1,700,950
Total	...	3,873,641

" This revised calculation corresponds closely with the calculation given in my narrative of the 11th June. It then seemed to be possibly too high, but is now seen not to be so. The best estimate that we can frame shows that the number at the worst period was 3,900,000 persons receiving assistance of some sort, which is somewhat above the estimate of 3,500,000 originally framed. The cause is this, that subsequently some tracts became distressed which were not included in the area of distress when the first estimate was made, and were not included in that inquiry."

" The foregoing statement leads directly to the consideration of the adequacy or otherwise of the quantities of Government grain stored in the distressed districts. The quantities allotted amount to close upon 400,000 tons; the quantities already shown as expended up to the end of the third week in June amount to 115,000 tons; the balance remaining, therefore, would have amounted to 285,000 tons, less abatement for wastage and losses. These stores are under the Government of Bengal, besides which there is the reserve at the Presidency under the Government of India. It becomes important to arrive at a definite opinion as to whether the balance available in the interior of the distressed districts is sufficient for safety. The average monthly expenditure for the two past months from the third week of April to the third week of June, inclusive, has been 53,000 tons a month, or 13,000 tons a week. The best informed persons believe that a somewhat higher rate of expenditure will continue till the third week in August, that is, two months more from the period last named. If an average of 60,000 tons a month be maintained, there would be a further expenditure of 120,000 tons, making a total of 235,000 tons to the third week of August, inclusive; leaving a balance of 165,000 tons, less abatement for wastage and losses. From the end of August it is expected that the rate of expenditure will decrease, if the autumn crops shall prove good. Until the end of August it is probable that the sales will be large; the advances to ryots considerable; the expenditure on gratuitous and charitable relief high, and on relief works comparatively low, and becoming lower week by week. From the end of August the sales will, it is hoped, decrease greatly; the advances to ryots almost cease, while the expenditure on charitable relief will continue high and on relief works may rise again somewhat, though never to the height attained during the hot months. On the whole, it is expected that (if all goes well with the season and crops) the average expenditure during the two months, September and October, will be less than during the previous four months; and still further less during the next two months, November and December, after which the distress will, we trust, cease altogether. The entire duration of the distress must always be remembered; for, from the very first, the estimates of the Government have been based on the anticipation that this distress would last into December in most of the distressed districts, and especially in Tirhoot. It is not necessary to pursue these calculations further, because they partly depend on rainfall which may be vouchsafed or withheld, and on crops which may be gathered in more or less abundance. A general view of the case



certainly shows that (so far as can now be seen) the stores in the districts are sufficient for safety; but that they are not more than sufficient on the whole. It might indeed be doubted whether they would be enough in this sense, were it not that the reserve existed at the Presidency. It is already seen that some particular places have too much grain and other places too little, and every effort is made to transfer grain from the points of surplus to those of deficit. The foregoing remarks refer to the stores in the aggregate. Beyond reasonable doubt we have ample stores in the districts, as a whole, till September. If by that date any fresh danger should arise or threaten, there would be time to throw into the districts additional supplies which would be obtained from the reserve at the Presidency."

"The importance of protecting the Government stores from deterioration during the rains has been remembered. All the numerous storehouses in the interior have recently been inspected by officers specially appointed for this purpose, and are for the most part reported to be efficient. A second inspection as the season advances may be necessary."

"The preparation of the special accounts of expenditure, both of grain and of cash, is being carried on under trained supervision."

"The land transport service, which at one time assumed such pressing importance, has now passed away. In Tirhoot the conclusion of this service was extraordinarily troublesome. The heavy rains falling so early in June, embarrassed the lines of transit, distressed the beasts of draught and burden, causing many casualties among them, and damaged much of the grain. The brunt of this was borne by the reserve carriage (of various kinds belonging to Government. The value of this carriage at that critical and crucial juncture proved that its presence was indispensable to the final success of the operations in Tirhoot. Many granaries now filled must have remained unfilled, many markets which will be supplied must have remained incompletely supplied, many mouths which will be fed must have remained unfed, but for the reserve carriage belonging to Government. The animals of all sorts are now being taken care of, so that they may recover from their fatigues and ailments—and be ready for more service if necessary, or for advantageous disposal, by sale or otherwise, hereafter."

"The preparation for water carriage as explained in previous narratives are made in case necessity should arise; but no operations in this line are as yet contemplated, except the despatch of a small quantity (about 10,000 tons) of reserve grain to north-eastern Tirhoot."

"The organization of relief circles and sub-circles, with their ramifications penetrating to every village, will still be fully maintained for some time to come in all the distressed districts. There have been casualties among our officers (from accidents on horseback, sunstroke, and the like) but as yet very little sickness. Among the officers and gentlemen engaged in the relief service there are included many Indigo Planters who manage circles or sub-circles with a diligence equal to that, and with a local knowledge greater than that, of any one else. All, Europeans and Natives, official and non-official, are alike animated by unflagging zeal under each change and variety of the ever shifting circumstances: the object aimed at by all to the very end of the distress being this, that of the hundreds of thousands of lives entrusted to their keeping, not one should be lost from preventable causes."

*Weather and Rainfall.*—The weather continues to be most satisfactory throughout the greater part of the country, and everywhere, except in the comparatively small tract immediately to the east of Calcutta, the rainfall is reported as ample for all requirements.

*State of Crops.*—The prospects of the crops continue most favorable, and almost everywhere a more than average yield is anticipated from the autumn crops. These latter have already begun to come into the market in some districts.

*Prices.*—Prices show a tendency to fall almost everywhere through the country. The only districts where a rise is reported are Burdwan, Calcutta, Pubna, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr. In the latter district, though the price of rice has risen, that of barley has fallen considerably. Prices have fallen in Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nudda, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Dacca, Ferozepore, Sylhet, Chittagong Hill

Tracts, Tipperah, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tiroot, Chumparun, Purneah, Cuttack, and Hazareebagh. In other districts they are stationary. The fall has been most conspicuous in Rungpore and Shahabad. In the former district the price of rice fell from 9-6 to 11-4 seers for the rupee, and in Shahabad rice fell from 10-12 to 11-8, and barley from 18-4 to 20 seers for the rupee.

*Private trade to Behar.*—The usual note on food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The private trade returns of grain carried by railway show a decrease of 5,077 tons in the up and down traffic; but this is more than compensated by the increase in the river-traffic, which shows an increase of 5,289 tons. Now that the rivers are open, it is probable that the larger share of the traffic will go by that route.

*North Tiroot.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has given so full an account of the state of this district that any further remarks in this part of the report are unnecessary.

*South Tiroot.*—Prices in this district are reported as easier, owing more to the improved prospects of the crops than to the activity of trade. Sowings have all been completed, and the laborers have left relief works in large numbers for the fields. The prospects of the crops are said to be excellent, and the people to be in very good condition.

*Chumparun.*—The prospects here are quite as good as in the adjoining district of South Tiroot, and it is satisfactory to learn that the experience of the past year has had the result of inducing the people to cultivate a much larger breadth of land than usual, much land hitherto fallow having been this year broken up for crops. In Rumnuggur some difficulty in procuring seed has been felt by the poorer ryots, but elsewhere the supplies have been abundant.

*Saran.*—There is little change in this district: supplies continue abundant; and prospects are very good; but the general poverty of the cultivators render considerable advances of grain necessary. These are being distributed with as much expedition as is consistent with an adequate inquiry into the circumstances of the borrowers.

*South Behar.*—The rains here have been as abundant as elsewhere; but while they have been of the greatest benefit to the crops, the unusually heavy rainfall has caused damage to some tracts, as the hill streams, which are numerous in that part of the country, have in several cases overflowed their banks. The most extensive flood seems to have been that caused by the overflow of the Soane near Arrah, but nowhere does it appear that any serious losses have been incurred, and there is still probably time to resow the crops which may have suffered.

*Bhagulpore Division.*—The reports from this division continue good, and the condition of the people in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, where distress was reported last fortnight, has much improved. Some slight damage has been done by floods in Monghyr. The zemindars in Soopool, in the Bhagulpore district, are said to have been especially active in assisting their ryots.

*Rajshahye Division.*—In the Rungpore district this season's rice is said to have already made its appearance in the market, but it does not seem probable that it can have much effect upon the food-supply of the country till the end of August. By that time the whole crop will have been gathered and stored for a sufficient time to render it wholesome. The Collector of Dinagpore, who has written fully on the subject, seems to think that but little of the crop will be available for sale to the public, as most of it will be retained by the growers for their own consumption; but as many of these men are now subsisting on purchased rice, the withdrawal of so much demand will naturally tend to render prices easier for those who have still to buy, and will certainly diminish, though by no means put a stop to, the demand for the Government grain. Mr. Lewis seems to think that as the area under early rice is so much more extensive than usual, it will probably suffice to maintain the growers till the end of January, when the amun crop will be ready for use.

*Burdwan Division.*—Rain has not been so general or abundant in this division as in the rest of the country, and though there is no great anxiety felt with regard to any of the crops, yet more rain is reported as wanted in Hooghly, Howrah, and the north-east of Midnapore. Throughout the greater part of Midnapore a bumper sown crop is expected. Advances to ryots are being freely given in this division.

*Cooch Behar Division, Julpigoree.*—No special narrative has been received from this district, but the latest information shows that there is little present distress and every prospect of coming abundance.

*Chota Nagpore.*—The reports show a great improvement in the condition of the people. At present no part of this division can be considered to be distressed except parts of Maunbhoom, and it is hoped that the autumn crops will bring early relief to this district.

*Transport of Grain.*—Grain is still going to the Burdwan division, as the recent orders, rendering it imperative on all officers to make advances and pay relief laborers in grain, make it necessary to store grain in all the districts of the division.

*Relief Works.*—The following statement shows the average number of relief laborers during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:—

		Last Fortnight.	This Fortnight.
Patna Division	...	1,368,087	597,962
Gunduk Embankment	...	27,574	19,848
Soane Canal	...	31,945	26,352
Bhagulpore Division	...	88,448	76,724
Rajshahye Division	...	155,466	107,633
Northern Bengal Railway	...	22,622	13,274
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore	...	72,849	51,370
Cooch Behar	...	3,741	Not received.
Total	..	1,770,732	893,163

These returns show a very large decrease over those submitted during the last three months, and as the numbers on the works on the last day of the fortnight were in almost all cases less than the average daily number for the whole period, we may hope for a still further diminution in the numbers during the next fortnight.

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details as far as they are available of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece-work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North) ...	44,630	143,423	188,053	146,188	41,875
	Tirhoot (South) ...	42,644	131,731	174,375	No details.	
	Chumpan ...	218,646	9,546	228,192	Ditto.	
	Saran ...	10,858	10,858	21,716	Ditto.	
	Patna ...	3,154	2,154	5,308	Ditto.	1,123
	Gya ...	3,853	794	4,647		772
	Shahabad ...					
	Total ...	316,345	287,619	603,964	511,463	43,140
	Gunduk Embankment ...	10,846	10,846	21,692	14,956	
	Soane Canal ...	26,352	26,352	52,704	36,352	
	Total ...	44,700	44,700	89,400	46,308	
	Total for Patna Division ...	336,545	332,319	668,864	557,771	43,140
BHAGULPORE	Munger ...	3,130	...	3,130	2,807	323
	Mithapur ...	12,046	9,761	21,807	21,779	68
	Purnea ...	10,806	16,897	27,703	27,192	
	Southal Pergunnah ...	23,556	...	23,556	Chiefly task-work.	
	Total ...	49,538	26,558	76,096	52,779	391
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah ...	2,796	1,640	4,436	No details.	23,761
	Dinapore ...	32	40,515	40,547	9,460	Details imperfect.
	Rangpur ...	...	20,320	20,320	11,864	3,578
	Hogra ...	16,880	...	16,880	No details.	Imperfect.
CHOTA NAGPORE	Howrah ...	4,693	...	4,693	Ditto.	
	Rajshahye ...	900	12,374	13,274	Ditto.	
	Total ...	54,978	52,766	107,744	10,669	30,367
	Northern Bengal Railway ...	13,274	...	13,274	13,274	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Maunbhoom ...	12,084	3,990	16,074	8,191	3,869
	Palamou ...	1,400	...	1,400	...	Details imperfect.
	Kisarnabagh ...	...	Not received.	...	...	1,400
	Total ...	13,578	3,990	17,568	8,191	5,308
BURDWAN	Hooghly ...	4,625	...	4,625	...	
	Barinbhum ...	13,146	...	13,146	...	
	Bankura ...	4,801	...	4,801	...	
	Burdwan ...	8,109	3,660	11,769	9,694	Details imperfect.
	Total ...	30,579	3,660	34,239	9,694	
COOCH BEHAR	Julpigore ...	...	Not received.	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	653,873	464,390	1,118,263	807,807	78,510

*Ganges Embankment and Canal.*—Work is progressing on the roads and on the canal. About five miles of the latter have been completed. About three miles of the Serun canal have been put in hand, and labor is said to be much wanted.

*Soane Canal.*—Work has been much impeded by the heavy rains. About 34 lakhs of cubic feet of earth-work have been completed in the Kurrumnassa division during the fortnight.

*Northern Bengal Railway.*—The work has been much hindered by rain and floods, but notwithstanding 670,000 cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up during the fortnight. The total work up to date amounts to 6,375,800 cubic feet, equal to 134 miles of 4 feet bank, besides 99 miles of feeder roads. Major Lindsay expects to be able to give employment during the rains to about the same number of work-people as are working now, as he has purposely left a part of the work on the higher ground untouched, so as to give employment to the people during the rainy season.

The following return shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief during this fortnight, as compared with that under review in the previous narrative:—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirboot, North	681	187,104	192,394
	Tirboot, South		21,698	13,847
	Chumparun	50	13,559*	15,964
	Sarun	18	28,955	7,122
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	13	1,551	1,070
	Shahabad	15	2,360	846
	Total	778	262,993	230,643
BAGULPORE	Monghyr	10*	1,984	1,080
	Bhagulpore	15	43,853	39,740
	Purneah	65	5,388	5,888
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....
	Total	89	51,323	46,718
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	23	12,780	9,573
	Dinagpore	47	54,693	22,480
	Rungpore	23	27,720	23,194
	Bogra	20	19,062	13,705
	Mooreabad	24	9,815	8,918
	Rajshahye	19	7,452	7,008
	Pubna	.....	1,400	10,906
	Total	206	132,902	102,396
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	.....	11,228	10,490
BURDWAN	Hoochly	.....	5,923	4,043
	Barbhoom	.....	18,014	10,912
	Bankura	.....	26,035	14,444
	Burdwan	.....	26,599	15,322
	Total	.....	77,171	44,784
	Grand Total	1,448	825,990	404,803

\* Returns incomplete.

The returns show an increase in all districts except Chumparan, Purneah, Pubna, and Hooghly. In the first-named district the returns are imperfect, and the decrease is probably rather nominal than real; in the remaining districts it is insignificant, except in Pubna, where the inquiries made by the Collector have largely reduced the numbers. Though it can scarcely be expected that these numbers will be largely reduced for some months to come, yet probably they will decrease rather than otherwise, as the present returns show a considerable number of persons who have received a grant of grain on being removed on the relief works, and these will not appear again on the returns. On the other hand, there will be increasing numbers of old and infirm persons, who have hitherto done nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charitable relief from their inability to maintain themselves otherwise.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### APPENDIX A. TO THE 21ST SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

##### Movement of Food-grains.

1. The total exports of food-grains from the Bengal Presidency during June were 14,342 tons; the details are given in Schedule A.

The imports to Calcutta during the same month were 32,883 tons, of which 16,903 were on Government, and 5,980 on private account. The bulk of the latter were from ports on the Orissa and Madras coasts.

The total figures from the beginning of November 1873 to the end of June 1874 are:—

	Tons.
Exports from the Bengal Presidency	240,072
Imports to the port of Calcutta	436,273

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations below Rajmehal and Jamoee and down from stations above Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 14th and 27th June, compared with the figures for the previous fortnight:—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Decrease.
Up	5,518	6,764	1,246
Down	15,173	20,190	5,017

It will be observed from paragraph 4 that there has been a corresponding increase in the river traffic.

The totals to date (from the beginning of November) of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which are for Behar only, are given below. The "Up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B, however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain sent up from Howrah since the commencement of operations.

	Government grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	273,638	147,615	421,253
Down	39,250	184,807	224,057
Total	312,888	332,422	645,310

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals, from the 20th June to 3rd July, were 2,264 tons (against 3,394 during the previous fortnight), making 194,690 tons in all since 1st October 1873.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873. Tons.
Sabehgunge	21st June to 4th July	Up the Ganges	3,725	38,796
Ditto	Ditto ditto	Down "	1,668	13,955
Goalundo	14th to 27th June	Up "	2,405	27,076
Kooshtea	Ditto ditto	Down "	116	12,715

Compared with the fortnightly figures given in last narrative, the figures for the present fortnight show an increase of 3,956 tons in the "Up," and of 1,333 tons in the "Down" traffic.

CALCUTTA,  
The 9th July 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,  
On Special Duty.

## SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the Quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other foot-grains, exported from the Presidency of Bengal for the month of June in the present year, and last year respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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	Table.	Other kinds.	Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	Grand total of all food-grains and other articles	Table.	Other kinds.	Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	Grand total of all food-grains and other articles	Table.	Other kinds.	Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	Grand total of all food-grains and other articles	Table.	Other kinds.	Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	Grand total of all food-grains and other articles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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\* Fifteen tons of wheat reloaded at Calcutta during the second half of the month from previous shipments, have not been taken into account owing to there having been no exports during that period from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,

The 8th July 1874.

T. B. LANE,

Offg. Collector of Customs.



APPENDIX B. TO THE 21ST SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Tuesday, the 7th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Narin) ...	8,87,463	...	3,87,463	
	... (for Champarn) ...	77,476	...	77,476	
	Razh ...	16,44,383	...	16,44,383	
	Bankipore ...	53,870	...	53,870	
	Rhus ...	20,827	...	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore ...	23,235	...	23,235	
	Itanar ...	8,928	...	8,928	
	Dinapore ...	3,496	...	3,496	
	Domrass ...	6,425	...	6,425	
	Patwah Ghât ...	(a) 20,50,027	...	20,50,027	(a) Of this 26,585 maunds was seed grain.
	Mokamsh ...	1,03,880	...	1,03,880	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 4,02,567	61,413	5,63,980	(b) Of this 9,428 maunds was seed grain.
	Patna Ghât ...	5,98,316	41,310	6,07,626	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed grain.
	Sultanpunge ...	(c) 84,658	...	84,658	
	Zurmana ...	16,927	...	16,927	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	54,70,000	1,02,723	55,72,723	
SONAH CIRCLE	Arrah ...	38,803	...	38,803	
	Belera ...	9,078	...	9,078	
	Bhita ...	2,032	...	2,032	
	Buzar ...	4,354	...	4,354	
	Mogul Serai ...	33,521	...	33,521	
	Totals of Sonah Circle ...	80,844	...	80,844	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Sonah Circle ...	55,50,847	1,02,723	56,53,570	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ...	(d) 1,41,506	...	1,41,506	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent via Bhagulpore and Colgaug to Nepal.
	Bhawalpore ...	2,276	...	2,276	
	Burlew ...	3,744	...	3,744	
	Carnaulah ...	3,00,331	...	3,00,331	
	Coleng ...	3,42,087	...	3,42,087	
	Gudhour ...	1,081	...	1,081	
	Jamsee ...	26,810	...	26,810	
	Kayrh ...	3,566	...	3,566	
	Luckee Serai ...	79,041	...	79,041	
	Monghyr ...	3,70,321	...	3,70,321	
	Peapontee ...	61,210	...	61,210	
	Sahelungunge ...	15,483	...	15,483	
	Sultanpunge ...	2,77,340	...	2,77,340	
	Bahawa ...	20,981	...	20,981	
	Tropahar ...	11,052	...	11,052	
	Maharapore ...	3,033	...	3,033	
	Moosarosse ...	20,440	...	20,440	
	Kampore Hât ...	61,6	...	61,6	
	Jautarra ...	13,206	...	13,206	
	Hachyath ...	1,102	...	1,102	
	Syntha ...	5,073	...	5,073	
	Nulhattee ...	2,705	...	2,705	
	Jautarra ...	...	3,033	3,033	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division ...	17,13,350	3,033	17,16,383	
RAJSHAHYE	Goalundo ...	4,80,861	...	4,80,861	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinapore jail.
	Kalungunge ...	1,85,781	...	1,85,781	
	Koodina ...	11,73,830	...	11,73,830	
	Roquehal ...	(e) 90,529	...	90,529	
	Sahelungunge ...	1,02,315	...	1,02,315	
	Sohajipara ...	75,646	...	75,646	
	Azingungo ...	10,793	...	10,793	
	Syntha ...	2,077	...	2,077	
	Moosarosse ...	1,519	...	1,519	
	Nawadi ...	540	...	540	
	Nulhattee ...	1,100	...	1,100	
	Kampore Hât ...	1,602	...	1,602	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,32,575	...	21,32,575	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrakar ...	2,14,360	...	2,14,360	
	Giridice ...	89,640	3,101	82,750	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division ...	2,44,018	3,101	2,47,119	
BURDWAN	Ranungunge ...	7,440	5,287	12,727	
	Burdwan ...	7,383	10,408	17,791	
	Bhalpore ...	6,174	8,116	14,290	
	Hoghtly ...	2,402	3,194	5,597	
	Kamru Junction ...	2,177	3,038	5,215	
	Mugrah ...	204	...	204	
	Pandooah ...	204	...	204	
	Serampore ...	1,364	...	1,364	
	Syntha ...	1,040	3,006	4,046	
	Goskhana ...	2,006	...	2,006	
	Manoor ...	4,132	10,603	14,735	
	Ahmedpore ...	...	2,402	2,402	
	Cutwa ...	...	20,664	20,664	
	Mullarpore ...	...	2,000	2,000	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ...	34,697	63,586	98,283	
	Grand totals of all Divisions ...	96,81,287	1,73,849	98,55,136	
	Or tons ...	369,566	6,388	364,948	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., On Special Duty.

## SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the Quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains, exported from the Presidency of Bengal for the month of June in the present year, and last year respectively.

1	1872-73.										1873-74.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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										Table.	Other kinds.	Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.	Table.	Other kinds.	Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1. To Ceylon	14	3,364		3,378		379	214	593	3,862																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

\* Fifteen tons of wheat re-landed at Calcutta during the second half of the month from previous shipments, here not been taken into account owing to there having been no exports during that period from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,

The 8th July 1874.

T. B. LANE,

Offy. Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 21ST SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Tuesday, the 7th July 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Samra)	3,87,853	...	3,87,853	
	... (for Chumpanan)	77,476	...	77,476	
	Barh	16,14,963	...	16,14,963	
	Bankipore	6,376	...	6,376	
	Bhita	20,827	...	20,827	
	Bukhtarpore	2,12,345	...	2,12,345	
	Buxar	8,000	...	8,000	
	Dinapore	3,346	...	3,346	
	Donmoron	9,022	...	9,022	
	Fateah (Hdt)	20,50,027	...	20,50,027	(a) Of this 20,500 maunds was seed grain.
	Mokameh	1,03,800	...	1,03,800	(b) Of this 2,400 maunds was seed grain.
	Monghyr	6,13,507	61,418	6,74,925	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed grain.
	Patna (Hdt)	5,06,310	41,310	5,47,620	
	Sultangunge	6,58,858	...	6,58,858	
	Yamouca	16,027	...	16,027	
Totals of Patna Division		54,50,660	1,02,723	55,53,383	
SONNE CIRCLE	Arrah	38,803	...	38,803	
	Behara	2,008	...	2,008	
	Bhita	3,002	...	3,002	
	Buxar	4,394	...	4,394	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	...	33,521	
Totals of Sonne Circle		48,828	...	48,828	
Grand totals, Patna Division and Sonne Circle		55,50,857	1,02,723	56,53,580	
BHAGALPORE	Bhagalpore	1,41,606	...	1,41,606	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent via Bhagalpore and Calcutta to Nepal.
	Burhanpore	2,275	...	2,275	
	Burha	3,714	...	3,714	
	Charguliah	3,00,400	...	3,00,400	
	Dudhga	3,42,087	...	3,42,087	
	Gudhaur	1,081	...	1,081	
	Jamoua	26,810	...	26,810	
	Kyriah	3,500	...	3,500	
	Luckee Serai	79,011	...	79,011	
	Monghyr	3,7,321	...	3,78,321	
	Prempotee	64,210	...	64,210	
	Sabhangunge	16,483	...	16,483	
	Saltangunge	2,77,349	...	2,77,349	
	Behara	2,384	...	2,384	
	Teempahar	1,1,002	...	1,1,002	
	Maharajpore	3,000	...	3,000	
	Moortarose	20,440	...	20,440	
	Rampore Hat	6,145	...	6,145	
	Jamtara	13,206	...	13,206	
	Bandynath	1,102	...	1,102	
	Santlee	5,073	...	5,073	
	Nuhatee	2,705	...	2,705	
	Jamtara	3,000	...	3,000	
Totals of Bhagalpore Division		17,13,250	3,000	17,16,250	
RAJSHAHY	Goulmdo	4,30,804	...	4,30,804	
	Kaungunge	1,86,781	...	1,86,781	
	Koochta	11,7,486	...	11,7,486	
	Dumchal	6,80,524	...	6,80,524	(e) Includes 2,026 maunds sent to Dinapore jail.
	Sahangunge	1,02,115	...	1,02,115	
	Shahapara	75,040	...	75,040	
	Azangunge	10,703	...	10,703	
	Sontha	2,077	...	2,077	
	Moortarose	1,519	...	1,519	
	Nawad	649	...	649	
	Nuhatee	1,300	...	1,300	
	Rampore Hat	1,002	...	1,002	
Totals of Rajshahy Division		21,32,575	...	21,32,575	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burhar	2,14,900	...	2,14,900	
	Ghades	20,640	3,101	23,741	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	2,44,018	3,101	2,47,119	
BURDWAN	Ranagunge	7,440	5,397	12,837	
	Burduwan	7,333	10,408	17,741	
	Bhulpore	6,174	2,115	8,289	
	Honghy	2,472	3,105	5,577	
	Kano Junction	2,177	3,008	5,185	
	Mogul	304	...	304	
	Pandoh	304	...	304	
	Serampore	1,304	...	1,304	
	Synthia	1,000	3,006	4,006	
	Goshkhara	2,000	...	2,000	
	Mancoor	4,147	1,000	5,147	
	Almoodpore	...	2,002	2,002	
	Culva	20,064	...	20,064	
	Mulshpore	...	2,000	2,000	
Totals of Burdwan Division		36,887	65,485	1,02,372	
Grand totals of all Divisions		96,81,297	1,72,363	98,53,660	
Or tons		329,505	6,393	335,898	

G. TOWNLEY, C.S., On Special Duty.

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 28th June 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,  
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th instant.

The narratives from the Behar and Barh sub-divisions not having as yet been received, I can only speak regarding the tracts of country comprised in them from information received from other sources, and from letters received from the sub-divisional officers themselves from time to time.

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several grain markets of the district continue to be well supplied with all sorts of grains, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The figures of private importations continued, up to the 20th instant, to be nearly as high as reported in the last narrative; it having been during the fortnight up to that date 8,49,091 against 3,88,512 maunds. But now, with the constant falls of rain we are having, and the consequent favorable prospects of the coming crops, we may expect the importation to fall off; in fact, I know that they are so falling off, but I trust without any detriment to the requirements of the country.

3. The new siding in the Patna city has not undergone much alteration since the time of my last writing. The kunker for the road has been certainly laid down, but it still remains unrolled. The platform itself is still an unshapely and uneven mass of new earth, and no steps have been taken towards the erection of sheds; at least I could not observe that any such had been taken at the time of my last visit, which was only yesterday. The drain to cross the road diagonally from the level crossing at the north-east corner of the siding and to run into the new cutting is in course of construction; but the work is greatly retarded by the constant and heavy showers of rain we are having at the Patna city station. I am glad to say that there has been a great clearance of the grain lying about; and when the new sheds have been constructed, the roofing for which I saw under preparation, I hope there will be room enough for affording shelter to any further consignments that may come in.

4. The following were the prices of grain prevailing in the principal markets of the district:—

##### Patna.

			s.	c.
Rice, best	...	...	12	0
Rice, common	...	...	13	0
Wheat	...	...	17	0
Maize	...	...	17	0
Barley	...	...	20	12
Gram	...	...	21	8

##### Dinapore.

			s.	c.	q.	c.
Rice, best	...	...	9	12	to	10 0
Rice, common	...	...	10	8	to	11 12
Wheat	...	...	15	0	to	16 12
Maize	...	...	17	0		
Gram	...	...	18	0		

In the interior of the Sudder sub-division rice is selling at 10 to 11 seers, wheat 14 to 16, barley 19 to 21, and gram 18 to 20. In Barh and Behar I do not think that there has been any material change in prices since the submission of my last narrative, but that if anything prices have fallen a little.

5. At the head-quarters we had several heavy and light showers during the fortnight, amounting to 8.70 inches. In Dinapore the fall amounted to 7.75. No return has been received from Barh and Behar sub-divisions, but the fall in those divisions, was, I believe, as heavy as elsewhere.

The sowing of the bhadoi crop has been nearly completed, and the young plants of Indian-corn and maroa are now from 6 inches to a foot high. The broadcast sowing of rice is also nearly completed, and the rice seedlings in the nurseries are looking most flourishing. The weather hitherto has been all that could be desired, as, what with the continual showers, with glimpses of sunshine in between, it has been capital growing weather for the young plants, which look strong and well; but now the cultivators are beginning to call for a little fine weather, to allow of their getting on to their fields to weed them.

6. I may here mention that I have considered it advisable to close as a tentative measure the local fund and relief works on the roads throughout the districts, calling at the same time on the sub-divisional officers, the police, and the zemindars to be doubly watchful, and to bring to my notice at once any village or tract of country in which distress should begin to show itself. My reason for stopping the works were twofold, firstly, because the zemindars and cultivators began to complain that the fields were being neglected, and that enough hands could not be obtained to do the necessary work with the favorable weather that we were having; and secondly, because the Executive Engineer reported that not only would the work on the roads be comparatively useless, but that it would be impossible to find work for the laborers with the side-cuts full of water, and that they would consequently have to sit idle or

nearly so, and become demoralised by getting wages for doing nothing. So great has been the demand for labor in some parts of the district that I have actually heard complaints against the recruiters for the colonies for inducing men to leave their villages and emigrate. Of course, the numbers so emigrating are comparatively very few when compared with the numbers employed on our roads; but I merely mention the fact here, to show that I have not stopped the works without due care and enquiry; and you may rest assured that I will commence them again should necessity arise, which I hope, however, will not be the case.

7. Most favorable reports have reached me as to the productiveness of the soil in those lands on which the new crops have been sown, the young plants being described as much stronger than in ordinary years. This is ascribed by the cultivators themselves to the long continued drought of last year, and to the consequent influence of the sun's rays. This may have had something to do with it, but I should think it was much more likely to be attributable to the fact of the soil having had of necessity a year's rest.

8. No case of misery or starvation was brought to my notice during the fortnight, with the exception of the six cases of professional beggars in Dinapore, as reported in paragraph 6 of my last narrative, who still represent the whole number of those receiving gratuitous relief in this district, and they receive it from private charity. The people now have plenty of grain everywhere, and have no lack of employment.

9. 149 emigrants were recruited and registered in my office during the fortnight for Natal and the Mauritius colonies. They were mostly from Gya and this district, and besides these, I have recruited and sent 31 to Calcutta for British Burmah, I having been asked by Dr. Payne during the fortnight, to recommence the operations which I had previously closed.

10. There were nine cases of grain-thefts reported by the Bengal Police during the fortnight, but mostly of a petty nature and unworthy of notice here. No case of grain-robbery occurred.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The statement given below will show the number of laborers employed on our several relief works during the week ending the 20th instant, towards the close of which the works were stopped, with the exception of just retaining a sufficient number of men on them to render servicable by dressing and levelling the work which had already been done.

<i>Sudder sub-division.</i>			Average daily No.
Road No. 23, from Ekunger Serai to Mussourhee	...	...	557
" " 9, from Mutapore to Mohabullypore	...	...	463
" " 11, from Nowbutpore to Mussourhee	...	...	126
" " 12, from Durveshpore to Bukrum	...	...	185
" " 22, from Dinapore to Nowbutpore	...	...	110
" " 24, from Rampore to Mohabullypore	...	...	76
Total			1,467
<i>Barh sub-division.</i>			
Road No. 15, Futwa to Burhea	...	...	884
" " 30, from Mokameh to Surmeyra	...	...	115
Total			999
<i>Behar sub-division.</i>			
Road No. 29, from Futwa to Behar	...	...	1,154
" " 31, " Bucktearpore to Raneebagh	...	...	3,295
" " 36, " Behar to Asthawan	...	...	1,466
" " 37, " Raggur to Girrick	...	...	775
" " 38, " Futwa to Raneebagh	...	...	1,425
Total			8,115
<i>Dinapore.</i>			
Road No. 10, from Phoolwaree to Surowdha	...	...	170
" " 13, " Monair to Purco	...	...	52
" " 14, " Monair to Bibta	...	...	55
Total			277

or a grand total of 10,858 (composed of 3,512 men, 5,782 women, and 1,564 children), against 10,816 reported in the last narrative.

12. In closing the above works I issued the following circular to my sub-divisional officers on the 20th instant:—

"The Executive Engineer having brought to my notice that the doing any more earth-work was simply throwing money away so far as the roads themselves were concerned, and that from the appearance of the work-people who come to them there was nothing to show any signs

of distress, I have requested him to issue orders on his overseers to stop all earth-work, except so much as is necessary for rendering serviceable work already done, such as dressing and levelling, and to confine themselves now to the construction of light, inexpensive bridges, over the pynes and water-courses which intersect many of our embanked roads, thus rendering them comparatively useless for wheeled or indeed any sort of traffic.

"2nd.—Should necessity arise, the work now to be abandoned, or some others in their vicinity can be taken in hand again at any time; but I sincerely trust that no such necessity will arise, as with the favorable weather we are now having, the laboring classes should find ample employment in the fields, which is their legitimate work, and from which we should be drawing them to the detriment of the farmer were we to keep our road works open unnecessarily long.

"3rd.—As, however, single and scattered cases of distress may arise, I need not impress upon you how doubly necessary it now is that you should keep yourself well informed of the condition of the people in all parts of your sub-division, and bringing to my notice at once any villages or tracts of country where distress is beginning to show itself, and whence in your opinion assistance should be rendered."

18. The relief works taken in hand by private individuals have been stopped owing to the agricultural operations.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. The subjoined statement will show the amount of food-grains imported into this district during the fortnight ending the 20th instant.

		Rice.	Wheat, oat, and barley.	Jamra.	Other grains.
By rail	...	1,13,322	1,41,040	22,069	1,37,021
By river	...	6,269	50	.....	2,198
Total	...	1,19,591	1,42,008	22,069	1,39,219

or a grand total of 4,92,447 maunds, whereof 78,796 maunds were Government grain and 8,49,091 belonging to private trade.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

15. I have now got only 2,139 maunds of rice left in the Sudder sub-division, the rest having been forwarded to Tirhoot. Of the 9,000 maunds of grain now left in the Behar sub-division, I have directed the sub-divisional officer to send 5,000 to Tirhoot and to keep 4,000 for any unforeseen emergencies, and as a check on the bunnahs who, if they saw that they had it all their own way as far as Government was concerned, and with very little competition among themselves, might raise their prices unnecessarily high.

16. Acting under the recent Government orders, I am also despatching across the river the grain received from Gya, and have up to date sent some 13,000 maunds, but I regret to say that the weather is most unfavorable for such work. Notwithstanding every precaution, some of the bags got wet from the heavy and penetrating showers which, followed by strong and hot sunshine, causes a damp and steamy atmosphere among the closely packed bags, the consequence of which is that in some instances the grain ferments and becomes unfit for food, and in others it germinates and grows through the bags. Two of the consignments lately received from Gya have been found to be in this state, and it was only yesterday that I received a report from Behar to the effect that, taking advantage of a fine sun-shining day, he had despatched a large number of carts laden with urid and moong for the Sudder station; that the carts had not gone many miles when it clouded over, and that since then they had had almost incessant rain for three days; that the carts had been halted during that time on the banks of a river, which it was impossible for them to cross till the flood or flush caused by the rain had subsided, and that therefore he had sent for them back again, and was greatly afraid that he should find all the grain more or less damaged, though he had taken every care to cover it well over with mats and gunny. As I said before, though every precaution in our power is taken to keep the bags as dry as possible, in most instances the soaking rain finds out some weak point somewhere, and one bag damaged does much to damage all the rest. Unless, therefore, there is the most urgent necessity for the grain being sent at once, I would strongly recommend its despatch being put off for the present.

17. Major deKantzow, whilst deprecating most strongly the transport of grain in this weather, and whilst complaining of the inconvenience caused to himself and those working under him from the stench arising from it, urges us on to send it to him as quickly as possible whilst he has the carts still together, and before they are taken away for indigo manufacture, to say nothing of saving large payments in the way of demurrage, so that it is hard to know what to do, and at the same time most unsatisfactory; for whether one sends it fast or slowly one feels that one is incurring a great expense to Government.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

18. None during the fortnight. All the agricultural improvement works for which advances were made have been concluded or brought to a standstill owing to the rain.



## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

19.—None in this district.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rs. As. P.

20. As per account already rendered

2,53,002 6 7

## DURING THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. As. P.

Paid to Abkaree mohurrir on account of transport of grain	51	14	0
Paid to Abkaree mohurrir on account of contingent charges	8	10	9
Paid to nazir of the collectorate on account of halting charges of carts employed by Government	757	8	0
Paid to nazir on account of cost of telegram	15	0	0
Paid to nazir on account of railway freight on gunny bags received for the Collector of Tirhoot	252	8	0
Paid to nazir on account of contingent charges	7	15	0
Paid to municipal secretary on account of railway freight of 655 bags of mixed grain	40	6	0
Paid to overseer, Baboo Bannee Madhub Sirkar, on account of transport of grain	200	0	0
Paid to Moulvie Amir Hoasen on account of levelling the ground and erecting coal shed at Maroof-gunge	10	0	0
Office contingencies	0	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

## Fodder Account.

Rs. As. P.

Paid to Beharee Sing for 7,419 Mds. 10 S. of bhooosa and 4,387 bags	7,251	7	10
Paid to Nowrung Beharee on account price of fodder	70	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2,63,608</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

No. 987F, dated Gya, the 28th June 1874.

From—F. H. SKRINE, Esq., District Grain Officer, for Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending 27th June.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be fairly well supplied at prices which, in spite of the very favorable weather which has prevailed during the fortnight, do not show a marked improvement on those quoted in my last report.

3. The annexed statement will show the number of seers of the different varieties of grain procurable at the chief marts of this district:—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT. RICE, COMMON.				MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 27th June.		Week ending 11th June.		Week ending 27th June.		Week ending 11th June.		Week ending 27th June.		Week ending 11th June.		Week ending 27th June.	
	S. C.	R. C.	S. C.	R. C.	S. C.	R. C.	S. C.	R. C.	S. C.	R. C.	S. C.	R. C.	S. C.	R. C.
Gya	11 4	11 12	15 0	10 0	8 0	8 4	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Nowada	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Johannabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Aurangabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Bandhuanagar	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Sherphatly	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Gya	429
Jehanabad	663
Aurungabad	421
Nowada	806

4. The rainfall has been heavy and general, as will appear from the marginal statement, which shows the number of inches recorded at the sub-divisional head-quarters. The average for the whole district is nearly 5·8 inches.

6. The consequence of the unusually early setting in of the rains has been most beneficial to all agricultural operations. Paddy sowings are being pushed on with vigor, and will soon be completed. The bhadoi crop may be expected to ripen at least a fortnight earlier than in ordinary years. Murwa and mukai are flourishing, and have been sown over a much larger area than is usually the case.

7. This seasonable weather has produced a decided amelioration in the condition of the laboring classes. All able-bodied laborers may now find employment in the fields, and in Jehanabad several of the pauper inmates of the relief-house have been removed by their friends. The Nowada sub-divisional officer indeed reports an increase in the number of applications for relief under heading "B," and the same is more or less observable throughout the district; but this is probably due to the fact that information as to the terms and nature of the relief afforded is now more widely diffused throughout the district.

8. The reports received from the supervisors confirm the cheerful view I have taken of the situation. No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to light, and I am convinced that a few weeks more of favorable weather will remove all apprehension as to the future.

#### B.—RELIEF WORK.

9. The rainfall, while it has diminished the necessity for relief works, has interfered with their progress. I append a statement showing the numbers employed on each work.

Fortnight ending 20th June 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daodnuggur road	65	16	7	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surahda road	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	331	16	584
Paraya road	1,063	563	280	1,892	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bela and Khizer Serai road	649	411	101	1,161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharghotty and Mysapore road	162	222	121	495	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto and Imangunge road	283	315	280	888	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pekree Barwan road*	681	876	855	1,812	300	202	64	496
Gobindpore road*	12	4	.....	16	17	8	.....	25
Bekar and Rujowlee road*	649	1,306	618	2,473	354	1,538	805	2,697
Warahgunge road*	872	477	201	1,350	189	206	67	462
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road	1,364	1,826	126	3,316	977	2,006	.....	3,973
Obra road	176	140	117	433	250	106	65	490
Myabigha and Hoffigunge road	804	692	230	1,696	177	462	48	707
Tank et Aurungabad*	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	213	13	270
Maharajgunge road	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758	2,164	1,812	5,234
Kootumba road	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	224	128	705
Total	.....	.....	.....	14,018	.....	.....	.....	16,728

10. There has thus been a decrease of more than 20,000 in the number employed. This decrease is chiefly observable in works on the daily wage system, and is partly due to the cessation of those marked with an asterisk in the above statement. The following comparative statement will show the fluctuations noted:—

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.	FORTNIGHT ENDING		Decrease during past fortnight.
	13th June.	27th June.	
(a) On piece-work	17,430	14,018	3,412
(b) On daily wage	32,049	15,723	16,326
(c) Total	49,479	29,741	19,738
Daily average	3,574	2,124	1,410

11. Cash payments for "piece-work" have been the rule during the past fortnight, but on all works in progress laborers have had the option of exchanging the whole or a part of their wage for Government grain. That this privilege has been largely exercised, will appear from the annexed statement showing the amount recouped by the sale of Government grain.

12. It was considered that by this system all grain required for consumption by laborers and their families would be taken from the Government stock, and that any surplus earnings would be in cash; thus enabling them to purchase a few condiments and luxuries, or to put by any surplus for their agricultural requirements.

Fortnight ending 20th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.		Amount recouped by sale of Government grain.		REMARKS
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Surbahda road	584	43	6 8	25	1 6	
Paraya road, Katari end	838	82	7 8	77	11 11	
Doitto, Paraya	1,354	127	0 0	90	8 6	
Bela and Khizer Neral road	1,181	60	15 6			
Sherghatty and Mysapore road	465					
Doitto and Inanungunge road	558	130	11 3	21	7 3	
Pukree Barwan road	1,778	187	15 1			
Gobindpore road	41	2	2 0			
Behar and Rajowlee road	5,369	273	10 1	171	14 7	
Warisbunge road	1,802	207	6 11			
Jehanabad and Hoolasungunge	7,250	246	4 10			
Ohra road	853	40	6 0			
Myaligul and Ruffingunge road	2,339	65	5 11	301	10 5	
Aurangabad tank	370	19	10 8			
Maharajungunge road	5,224	402	3 3			
Kootooruba	705	90	7 0			

13. A telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor absolutely prohibiting further cash payment has this day been received, and has been communicated to officers in charge of relief works.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAIN.

14. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of grain imported, as will appear from the annexed statement:—

BAZARS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya	219	24	5	590	...	...	166	1,004
Nowada	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25
Jehanabad	275	45	125	170	175	45	225	1,080
Aurangabad	158	...	13	340	...	...	150	661
Daoodnuggur	250	65	40	325	...	...	80	760
Total	902	134	183	1,450	175	45	621	3,510

15. The aggregate imports during the previous fortnight were 6,759 maunds. The present return therefore shows a decrease of 3,249 maunds, which is attributable to the fact that the cattle are all employed in agriculture and cannot be spared for transport.

16. The deficiency in the means of transport is a serious evil, and has undoubtedly artificially raised prices in the Sadder bazar. It has also interfered with my arrangements for transporting the 75,000 maunds ordered to Patna. The transport difficulty has been in a measure overcome by the expedient of arranging with traders at Gya and Jehanabad that they should receive a fixed amount of Government grain at Gya and Jehanabad on condition that an equivalent amount should be made over to the Collector of Patna by their agents at the latter place. The evil, however, cannot be fully coped with unless a supply of carts be sent from Patna or elsewhere.

## D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

17. I annex a list of the places selected for the storage of grain. Great care has been taken to keep the godowns in a state of thorough repair, and the stocks have consequently suffered but little from the recent heavy rains.

GOLAH.	Quantity origin-ally stored.	QUANTITY ISSUED.				Balance.
		By sale.	By advance to ryots.	By transfer to Patna.	Total.	
Gya ... ..	29,851	6,816	16	5,402	12,234	17,617
Bela ... ..	3,012	11 (Up to 15th June.)	.....	253	264	2,748
Sherghotty ... ..	4,279	70	.....	.....	70	4,209
Utree ... ..	3,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,930
Bhelooa Chutti ... ..	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
Tucooree ... ..	2,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,004
Futtehpore ... ..	991	.....	.....	.....	.....	991
Imamgunge ... ..	1,435	8	.....	.....	8	1,427
Jehanabad ... ..	14,907	952	.....	.....	952	13,955
Urul ... ..	6,958	.....	.....	3,559	3,559	3,399
Gundhar ... ..	3,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,059
Kinjur ... ..	1,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945
Hoolasgunge ... ..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Khazi Serai ... ..	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	993
Nowada ... ..	21,460	634	.....	.....	634	20,826
Kadingunge ... ..	2,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814
Pukree Barwan ... ..	5,182	20	.....	.....	20	5,162
Rajowlee ... ..	3,992	15	.....	.....	15	3,977
Warishgunge ... ..	2,002	28	.....	.....	28	1,974
Aurangabad ... ..	20,777	576	.....	.....	576	20,201
Ruffigunge ... ..	3,966	111	.....	.....	111	3,857
Kootoomba ... ..	2,997	47	.....	.....	47	2,950
War ... ..	4,556	92	.....	.....	92	4,464
Daoodnuggur ... ..	4,973	72	.....	.....	72	4,901
Total ... ..	149,076	9,452	16	9,214	18,682	130,394

18. The sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad has managed to despatch 3,559 maunds, 39 seers of rice from Urul to Patna by boat. He animadverts on the impossibility of obtaining carts for land carriage, as most of the carts in his jurisdiction are already employed in famine transport.

19. I append a statement showing the consumption of Government grain during the past fortnight.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain required for the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expended for the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the ryots or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind.	Total.			
Gya	10th to 27th June	51,000	40,325*	6,133	394	418	16	6,961	.....	3,000	
Nowada	11th to 25th "	28,000	35,450	530	180	77	.....	787	.....	500	
Jehanabad	11th to 25th "	30,000	34,500†	612	380	87	.....	1,079	.....	100	
Aurangabad	11th to 25th "	44,500	37,272	630	370	104	.....	1,104	125	1,000	
Total		153,500	147,548	7,905	1,024	689	16	9,461	125	4,600	

\* Exclusive of 3,655 maunds transferred to Patna.  
† Exclusive of 2,300 " " "

**E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.**

20. The season has, as might have been expected, put a stop to applications for advances under the Land Improvement Act, and none such were received during the fortnight under review. The total number of applications received up to date has been 204, all of which have now been disposed of, 102 having been granted and an equal number rejected.

21. 119 applications from ryots for grain advances have been received in the Sudder sub-division, and 16 of these have been complied with, 53 rejected, and the rest are pending. No precise information on this head has been received from the sub-divisional officers, but I may remark that the Deputy Collector of Jehanabad reports that the return of petitions from the zemindars' endorsement has resulted in the disappearance of 90 per cent. of the applicants.

**F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.**

22. The machinery for the administration of charitable relief has been fully detailed in previous report, and the past fortnight has been marked by no material alteration. The special officers deputed on famine duty are all actively engaged in a village-by-village visitation, which cannot fail to elicit all real cases of distress.

23. To the exertion of the supervisors and deputy supervisors in seeking out cases of distress I attribute the increase in the number of recipients of charitable relief, as shown in the annexed table:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya ... ..	5,530	514	61	6,105	436
Bela ... ..	1,887	.....	.....	1,887	269
Nowada ... ..	1,750	1,502	19	3,271	233
Jehanabad ... ..	1,697	6	.....	1,703	121
Aurungabad ... ..	5,374	1,545	14	6,933	492
Total ... ..	16,238	3,567	94	19,899	1,551

24. The above statement does not include the number relieved at Sherghotty, whence no return has been received; nor the numbers relieved at Bela from the 20th to 27th inclusive. Making allowance for these, the total number relieved will not have fallen short of 22,400, or the daily average of 1,724, as compared with 15,026 and 1,070 during the previous fortnight. The increase is surely observable in cases coming under heading C, and this is so far a matter for congratulation. The recipients of relief under heading C continues, as might be expected, few.

25. A noticeable feature in charitable relief during the past fortnight has been the issue, in accordance with instructions from the central committee, of blankets to the older and more infirm inmates of our poor-houses, and I am engaged in devising means for affording more extended relief to classes above the position of paupers, but who nevertheless feel the pressure induced by high prices.

**G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.**

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative dated 15th June ... ..	.....			1,13,780	5	3
Add expenditure during the past fortnight, viz.—						
(a) Final payments made—						
Establishment and contingencies ... ..	353	6	10			
Permanent advance to Mr. Clerk, c.s., of Sherghotty ... ..	50	0	0			
Transport of Government grain ... ..	446	0	9			
Storage of ditto ... ..	23	8	0			
				872	15	7
(b) Advances repayable—						
To traders for the purchase of grain ... ..	730	0	0			
To ryots for purchase of seed-grain ... ..	70	0	0			
				800	0	0
Total expenditure of fortnight ... ..				1,672	15	7
Grand Total to 27th June 1874 ... ..				1,15,453	4	10

The Collector, owing to indisposition, has been unable to draw up the report.

No. 442, dated Arrah, the 1st July 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fifteenth narrative for the fortnight ending the 27th June.

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

*Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the bazars.*—The markets in all parts of the district are reported to be sufficiently stocked for all local requirements.

*Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.*—In appendix A, full particulars are given in regard to the kinds and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district.

In the Arrah sub-division, as compared with the last return, at Arrah, and Sabar, there has been a slight rise in prices; at Jugdispore and Biudowlia a fall.

In the Buxar sub-division prices have generally fallen.

In the Sasseram sub-division prices have risen slightly in Sasseram, more decidedly at Chennari, while at Akberpore they have remained nearly stationary.

In the Bhubbhoa sub-division prices have slightly risen at Bhubbhoa, Chynepore and Hatta, and have remained the same at Durganti.

*Rainfall.*—At Arrah during the fortnight 7.53 inches of rain have fallen; rain is reported to have fallen in the head-quarters sub-division generally; in fact has been abundant, so much so that a little bright weather now would be an agreeable and a beneficial change.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports: "The rain during the fortnight has been heavy, and we have had 9 inches registered at Buxar up to date (26th June)."

Mr. Eyre reports: "Since the night of the 24th the rain has been continuous, and the hill streams Kudra, Kao, and Durganti are in high flood. Ploughing and sowing is for the present impossible. The Durganti, on the bank of which I now am, is very high. The country is one sheet of water. I am informed that the same is the case in the Sasseram sub-division. Traffic, except along the Grand Trunk Road, is quite impossible. The Durganti and Zumaneah road is absolutely submerged."

*State of the Crops.*—In the Arrah sub-division ploughing and sowing have been carried on wherever possible. In many places the early sowings have germinated, namely rice, maroua, sawan, janera.

On Sunday, and again to a less extent yesterday (Monday), the Soane flooded the lands near Baheera, and Akgaon (two to four miles south of Koolwar) neither flood was excessive; it is generally supposed that the young crops that have been subject to the immediate influence of the rapid stream of the overflow will be totally destroyed. Enquiries have been ordered in regard to the damage so caused, and this will be separately and more fully noticed hereafter.

From Buxar Mr. Armstrong reports, that although the rain has been heavy, there has been a good deal of sunny weather between the falls, so that ploughing has gone on; and the rain having been sufficient for the rice sowings, everything is going on up to date as could be wished, and the people appear generally hopeful of a good season.

In the Sasseram and Bhubbhoa sub-divisions, it is impossible to say now what the result will be of the flood previously noticed; the destruction, however, is feared of whatever bhadoi has been sown in low lands, namely, sawant, taugoon, and of nursery and broad-cast rice. Enquiries, however, are being instituted over both sub-divisions, and will be duly reported hereafter. The people say that so high a flood of the Durganti has not been known for the last 10 years.

*Condition of the people.*—The condition of the people remains unchanged. No cases of actual misery and starvation have been brought to light, and every step is taken to meet all cases of distress promptly. Small-pox has very considerably decreased, in fact may be considered to be dying out.

There has been no remarkable increase in the number of grain-thefts. In the Arrah sub-division two cases have occurred, in one eight maunds are reported to have been stolen and in the other, one maund.

In the Buxar sub-division one theft of grain occurred from an unprotected pit near Doonraon, the grain stolen amounting to 10 seers, and in another 20 maunds of barley are said to have been stolen.

In the Sasseram sub-division six grain burglaries are reported to have occurred during the fortnight, and one grain-theft of 3 maunds of barley. One burglary was of 10 maunds, and the other of 2 maunds 37 seers.

From the Bhubbhoa sub-division two petty grain thefts are reported, one of which was of some rice from the Chynepore depot by some dhunias employed in cleaning cotton. The offenders were punished.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

In Appendix B are given full particulars in regard to all relief works in progress, and the number of laborers employed on each. The quantity of Government grain sold to the laborers employed on these works is given in a separate statement.



No fresh relief works have been started during the fortnight.

The sub-divisional officer at Buxar reports: "The relief road across the sub-division has nearly reached Itarge, i.e., it is almost completed in the Chousah pergunnah, and the question arises whether it is necessary for us to start fresh relief work for this pergunnah beyond what is afforded by the canals. In my opinion, on the assumption that no applicant for labor will be turned out from the canals, which I am assured is the case, it is unnecessary to open further relief works in Chousah; the canals and the field cultivation now offering sufficient work to all requiring it, and able to do this kind of work."

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private imports and exports by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions are given in Appendix C.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight are as follows:—

						Mds.
By rail	..	..	..	..	..	978
Interior	..	..	..	..	..	1,775
Exterior	..	..	..	..	..	1,425
						<hr/> 4,178

The imports into the Bhubhoon sub-division during the fortnight amounted to:—

						M. S.
By rail	..	..	..	..	..	30
Interior	..	..	..	..	..	458 35
Exterior	..	..	..	..	..	1,001 30
						<hr/> 1,490 25

The decrease, as compared with the preceding fortnight, is due mainly to the difficulty of transport during the rains.

#### D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

In regard to the grain intended for storage in the Sasseram and Bhubhoon sub-divisions, Mr. Byre reports: "The entire consignment of 25,000 maunds has been received. But owing to the floods and the continued rain, I have not attempted to move much of it from the receiving stations where it is safely stored. I have ample in hand on relief works for present requirements. The grain at Zumaneah must be moved back to Mogul Serai and despatched thence. The road between Zumaneah and Durganti is simply impassable for carts, and the transit of the Kurrunnassa a serious obstacle. The contractor's rates have been raised, and measures taken to protect the grain as much as possible from damage on the road. To this end I shall spare no expense."

The mixed grain stored in different golahs in the district has been considerably attacked by weevils, more particularly the gram. Every endeavour has been and is being made to dispose of this grain to the relief laborers before the rice stored, and which is in good preservation, is brought into general consumption. It will take time, however, to get rid of all of this mixed grain, and during this time the insects will not remain idle. Moreover, it is not over-liked by the laborers. I would therefore suggest that it be sold locally, i.e., wherever stored, to mahajuns, &c., in such quantity as they may choose to buy for retail sale. I do not think a fixed price can be put on it; it must be disposed of to the best advantage.

The public will benefit by this arrangement, as this grain when sold will become readily available in different parts of the district; and this is a matter for consideration and of importance at a season like the present, when, owing to heavy rains and floods, it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty and even impossibility to import grain from any distance.

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances of any kind have been made during the fortnight.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the relief operations are as follow:—

##### HEADING B.

##### Cooked Food.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	..	..	295	264	677	1,236	82
Gurbanee	..	..	91	42	17	147	10
Total	..	..	<hr/> 386	<hr/> 306	<hr/> 694	<hr/> 1,383	<hr/> 92

## HEADING C.

*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	248	69	...	317	21

*Spinning Relief.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	127	14	...	141	10

*Road-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	133	133	117	383	26

*In-door Relief.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	12	41	6	59	4
Arrah Town ...	100	900	160	1,200	80
Grand total under Heading C. }	843	1,270	287	2,100	141

## HEADING D.

*Uncooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	638	1,327	104	1,969	131
Gurbancee ...	27	42	14	83	6
Total ...	665	1,269	118	2,052	137

*Gratuitous Distribution of Money.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah ...	45	390	90	525	35
Grand total under Heading D. }	710	1,659	208	2,577	172
Grand total ...	1,639	2,235	1,189	6,060	405

The following is a statement showing the number of men, women, and children relieved under heading C. fortnight by fortnight from 30th April to 15th June 1874, in the Nonore relief centre:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
For the fortnight ending 15th May ..	105	28	34	167	11
For the fortnight ending 30th May ..	56	...	...	56	4
Ditto for 15th June 1874 ..	51	1	...	52	4
Total ..	212	29	34	275	19

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the canongo have visited in the—

Arrah circle ...	...	...	...	19 villages.
Beheea „ ...	...	...	...	0 „
Peroo „ ...	...	...	...	87 „
Nonore „ ...	...	...	...	16 „

In the Buxar sub-division the numbers that have been relieved are as follow:—

## HEADING B.

*Cooked Food.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousab ...	109	173	29	311	22½
Seraya ...	32	48	8	88	8

## HEADING C.

*Rope-making.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousab ...	78	...	...	78	5½

*Spinning Relief.*

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Chousab ...	3	...	...	3	...
Saraya ...	1	...	...	1	...

## HEADING D.

## Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah ... ..	160	380	60	570	40½
Saraya ... ..	285	290	75	660	65
Buxar ... ..	104	305	...	409	28½
Berhampore ... ..	28	98	...	126	9

Mr. Armstrong further reports: "The three poor-houses at Chousah, Saraya, and Buxar for the Chousah, Doomraon, and Buxar thanas respectively, have now all been opened, and those at Chousah and Saraya have been working during the fortnight. Returns of the relief given in each thana are annexed. The Chousah relief inspector reports having visited 123 villages; the Doomraon relief inspector 85 villages, and the Buxar relief inspector 85 villages. They all assure me that things are going on well; that the rain has been just what is required, and that the people are cheerful about their prospects. I have also again addressed each member of the sub-committees separately, pointing out what their duties are, and with these, and the relief inspectors, and the police and the chowkidars all on the look-out, I think it improbable that distress will anywhere escape notice."

In the Sasseram and Bhubbua sub-divisions the charitable relief operations are as follow:—

## HEADING B.

## Cooked Food at Poor-houses.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Average.
Sasseram ... ..	310	375	132	58
Bhubbua ... ..	322	493	328	81·8
Jehanabad ... ..	28	14	...	3
	660	882	460	142·6

Total number relieved under heading B. 2,002.

## HEADING C.

## Rope-making

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseram ... ..	413	...	413	30
Bhubbua ... ..	434	95	529	38
Chynepore ... ..	24	...	24	1·8
	871	95	966	69·8

## Spinning Relief.

Sasseram ... ..	...	...	376 persons.
Bhubbua ... ..	...	...	243
Chynepore ... ..	...	...	176 "
Chand ... ..	...	...	18 "
Jehanabad ... ..	...	...	26 "
Mohunia ... ..	...	...	50 "
			889

## Weaving Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseram ... ..	...	...	...	161 persons.
Bhubbua ... ..	...	...	...	42 "
Chynepore ... ..	...	...	...	87 "
				290 "

Total number of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight is 2,145.

## HEADING D.

## Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sasseram ... ..	22	174	3	199
Bubnawl ... ..	5	6	...	11
Bhubbua ... ..	5	2	...	7
Chynepore ... ..	2	3	...	5
Chand ... ..	54	94	19	167
Jehanabad ... ..	1	10	3	14
Mohunia ... ..	3	7	...	10
	92	296	25	413

The Sasseram supervisor has visited 178 villages and 115 persons. The Nakha supervisor had visited 64 villages and 39 persons, and the Dungaen supervisor 92 villages and 40 persons. In the Bhubbhoa sub-division, the Bhubbhoa supervisor visited 117 villages and 65 persons. The Durganti supervisor visited 86 villages and 15 persons, and the Ramghur supervisor 65 villages and 16 persons.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Is given in a separate statement.

N.B.—My narrative has been delayed a day, owing to the non-receipt of the Bhubbhoa narrative, which was delayed very probably by the rising of the Durganti.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Particulars.	Amount.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given			33,670	15 0
Expenditure during the fortnight under report, in the Arrah sub-division—				
Cost of conveying scales and weights from the Arrah station to the Rajah's compound .. ..	0	6 0		
Cost of sending scales and weights to Powna golah .. ..	0	10 0		
Purchase of hemp twine for the Powna golah .. ..	0	5 0		
„ of 3 bullahs for scales of the Powna golah .. ..	0	12 0		
Cost of sending scales to Bihta golah .. ..	1	4 0		
Purchase of hemp for the above scales .. ..	0	5 0		
Cost of a tattee at the Oodwantnaggur golah .. ..	1	8 9		
„ of loading cart at Sundais by coolies .. ..	0	5 3		
„ of sending scales from Arrah to Sundais .. ..	0	12 0		
Cartage of 51 maunds from Sundais to Powna .. ..	4	0 0		
Loading of 22 bags on carts .. ..	0	2 0		
Wages of a cooly for cutting pagar .. ..	0	2 0		
Purchase of 4 mats for covering grain in transit to Bihta .. ..	0	3 9		
Weighing grain by coolies .. ..	0	1 6		
Stacking 40 bags of grain in Bihta golah .. ..	0	2 3		
Price of one lock for the Bihta golah .. ..	0	5 0		
Repairs of Ageean golah and dryage of bags .. ..	3	14 0		
Paid to Audit Sahai for removing white-ants from bags .. ..	6	0 0		
Cost of sending weights and scales to Agecan .. ..	0	10 0		
Hemp twine .. ..	0	5 0		
Repairs of Bihta golah .. ..	0	4 0		
„ of Oodwantnaggur .. ..	0	3 0		
Postage of one letter .. ..	0	1 0		
House-rent of Sahar golah, paid to Amjud Ali from March to May at Rs. 1-8, after deducting Rs. 1-8, as cost of repairs .. ..	3	0 0		
House-rent of Sahar golah paid to Ali Buksh from January to May after deducting cost of repairs Rs. 2, and Rs. 2 previously paid .. ..	3	8 0		
Conveying grain from Oodwantnaggur to Arrah 271 maunds on 17 carts at 9 annas per cart .. ..	9	9 0		
Conveying grain from Agecan to Arrah .. ..	0	10 0		
Conveying grain from Gurbano, 51 maunds on 3 carts at Rs. 1-8 per cart .. ..	3	6 0		
Transport charges of grain from Sandais to Bihta .. ..	35	12 0		
Weighing of grain at Arrah golah .. ..	1	1 3		
Transport charges of grain to Kaunnaggur .. ..	0	14 0		
Purchase of four scales at 8 as. each .. ..	2	0 0		
Pair of two weights of 30 seers each .. ..	6	0 0		
Iron rings for scales 11½ seers .. ..	4	9 6		
Price of 4 sets of weights from 2½ seers to 2½ chittacks at Rs. 1-1 each .. ..	4	4 0		
Price of 1 lock for Mulloor .. ..	0	5 0		
Re-weighing of 50 bags at Arrah golah .. ..	0	5 0		

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
<i>In the Buxar sub-division.—Nil.</i>		
<i>In the Sasseram and Bhubhoos sub-divisions—</i>	<i>Rs. A. P.</i>	<i>Rs. A. P.</i>
Paid to Shunker Sahae, Kotegusht, for Sangan Lal, contractor, for transport of grain .. ..	200 0 0	
Paid to Ram Sarun Lal, Kotegusht, for Roghooonath Roy, contractor, for transport of grain .. ..	200 0 0	
Paid to Bani Madhub Dass, clerk at Zumanesh, for Bisesor Ram for transport of grain .. ..	200 0 0	
Paid to Rahmut Ali, clerk of Kurgurh, for miscellaneous expenses .. ..	25 0 0	
Paid to pound-keeper Nokha for the repairs of golah .. ..	25 0 0	
Paid to head constable Kochus for the repairs of bridge .. ..	10 0 0	
Paid to Mohurri, Golah Doorgaotee, for the repairs of Doorgaotee depôt .. ..	20 0 0	
Paid to clerk Kudjura for the repairs of Doorgaotee depôt .. ..	20 0 0	
Paid to pound mohurri Akberpoor do. do. .. ..	25 0 0	
Paid to Rugho Roy, ryot of Sellari, for purchase of bullocks .. ..	40 0 0	
Purchase of service labels .. ..	20 0 0	
Paid to Imanodeen for purchase of paper .. ..	2 0 0	
Paid to clerk Mohurria for making a (machan) flooring .. ..	25 0 0	
Purchase of service labels .. ..	10 0 0	
Carriage of carts from Sasseram to Akberpoor for the conveyance of Government grain .. ..	12 0 0	
Paid to nazir for purchase of foolscap paper .. ..	1 0 0	
Paid to Ram Sarun Lal, Kotegusht Buxar, for storage of grain .. ..	100 0 0	
Purchase of service stamps .. ..	5 0 0	
Paid to clerk, Kurgahur, for the repairs of Kurgahur depôt .. ..	25 0 0	
Paid to clerk Kochus for the repairs of Kurgahur depôt .. ..	20 0 0	
Carriage of grain from Sasseram to Akberpoor .. ..	1 0 0	
Paid to Bukshi, Jehanabad, for the carriage of Government grain for the use of work-people .. ..	50 0 0	
Paid to Rahmut Ali for carrying perwannahs to different depôts .. ..	1 2 8	
Paid to Hossain Ali for carrying perwannahs to different depôts .. ..	1 0 0	
Paid to nazir for the purchase of foolscap paper .. ..	0 6 0	
		1,038 8 8
Total expenditure during the fortnight .. ..		1,136 6 2
Grand total to end of the fortnight .. ..		34,807 5 2

**APPENDIX A.**

*Prices-current at the principal Marts up to the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.*

Division.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pusa.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAU	1. Arrah .. ..	14 8	10 12	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 0	17 0
	2. Hindowlia .. ..	14 8	10 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 0	16 0
	3. Sahar .. ..	14 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	4. Jugdispore .. ..	15 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
BUXAR	1. Buxar .. ..	15 0	12 0	19 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	2. Deonaroon .. ..	15 8	11 8	20 0	17 12	...	20 0	16 0
	3. Hughtoonathpore .. ..	15 0	11 8	20 0	17 0	...	21 0	16 0
	4. Chomah .. ..	14 8	12 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	16 0
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram .. ..	14 8	11 4	16 8	16 8	...	17 0	...
	2. Chennary .. ..	14 4	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
	3. Akberpoor .. ..	15 0	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	...
	4. Bhubhoos .. ..	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
BHUHBOOS	1. Durgawutti .. ..	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 0
	2. Chynaspore .. ..	14 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...
	3. Hattia .. ..	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
	4. Hattia .. ..	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...

## APPENDIX B.

List of Relief-works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

NAME OF WORKS.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.					
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	...	3,377	1,138	220	4,735
" Peers and Arrah road	...	1,476	136	...	1,609
" Jugdipore and Arrah road	...	253	77	103	433
" Gulhani and Bihra road	...	1,534	374	114	2,022
" Clearing of Gangee tank	...	1,012	1,090	805	3,018
Total	...	8,252	2,811	742	11,805
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.					
Raising Poorunda and Sarrya road	...	4,014	2,000	1,160	7,233
Repairs, Buxar road	...	130	53	...	182
" Doonaura and Roupangur road	...	1,010	536	...	1,546
Total	...	5,154	2,639	1,160	8,953
DHUBHOA SUB-DIVISION.					
Raising Bhugwanpore and Chynepore road	...	2,152	2,763	132	5,047
" Khiree and Jahanabad	...	4,400	3,824	651	8,875
" Doorgawutti and Chynepore road	...	1,804	1,592	291	3,687
" Barran and Jahanabad	...	2,176	2,005	838	5,019
" Bhulhoia and ditto	...	2,310	2,260	184	4,754
" Hatis to Darweli road	...	2,276	1,384	100	3,760
Total	...	15,277	16,907	2,198	34,382
SASERAM SUB-DIVISION.					
Raising Khira to Dehree road	...	1,207	517	...	1,724
" Bickram and Mohuria road	...	63	42	37	142
" Ditto and Sasaram	...	1,811	2,648	211	4,670
Total	...	3,081	3,207	248	6,536
Grand total	...	32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272
UNDER D. P. W.					
Arrah sub-division	...	5,106	1,341	323	6,770*
Buxar "	...	1,014	2,000	1,150	4,164
Bhulhoia "	...	13,503	15,013	2,006	30,522
Sasaram "	...	3,081	3,207	248	6,536
Total	...	22,704	21,561	3,817	48,082
UPPER DISTRICT ROAD.					
Arrah sub-division	...	8,148	1,670	419	10,237
Buxar "	...	1,180	589	...	1,769
Bhulhoia division	...	2,276	1,384	100	3,760
Sasaram "	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	11,604	3,643	519	15,766
Grand total	...	44,367	29,214	4,855	78,436
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EM- PLOYED UNDER D. P. W. { On task-work					
		25,416	21,608	3,765	50,789
{ On daily wages		287	63	68	418
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONS { On task-work					
		5,027	3,000	405	8,432
{ On daily wages		1,534	374	114	2,022
c.—DITTO UNDER COURT OF WARDS					
		...	Nil.	...	...
Total	...	32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272
Total on piece-work	...	30,442	25,237	4,160	59,839
Total on daily wages	...	1,821	436	176	2,433
GRAND TOTAL	...	32,263	25,673	4,336	62,272

\* Laborers paid in grain at an average rate of 58 per cent.

† Ditto ditto ditto of 54 ..

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of Food-grain by Rail during the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

## OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.	
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.
Arrah ... ..				2,045	2,045					1,085	1,085		4,714	4,714		7,844	7,844
Bohara ... ..							236	236		52	52					288	288
Rupnathpore ... ..																	
Dumraon ... ..										82	82					82	82
Buxar ... ..		205	205							460	460		250	250		1,304	1,304
Total ... ..		205	205	2,045	2,045		236	236		2,059	2,059		4,973	4,973		288	2,262

## INWARDS.

Arrah ... ..	1,777	...	1,777	0.144	0.144	1,333	1,333	...	2,057	2,057	...	20,304	20,304	1,777	30,331	32,108
Bohara ... ..	36,532	130	26,661	0.493	5.451	1,383	1,383	184	928	1,112	...	217	217	26,706	8,160	34,866
Rupnathpore ... ..	751	11	898			370	370	...	24	24	41	41	792	541	1,333	
Dumraon ... ..	224	...	654	2.728	2.728	2,540	2,540	...	1,671	1,671	...	1,311	1,311	824	8,258	9,082
Buxar ... ..		330	320	506	506	165	165	...			...	24,413	24,413	22,441	23,441	
Total ... ..	20,074	645	30,319	4.861	14,961	6,369	6,369	184	4,673	4,457	41	60,140	66,186	20,606	72,723	10,105

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Shahabad for the Fortnight ending on the 27th June 1874.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain received during the fortnight.	Estimated grain expended during the fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
Arrah ... ..	27th June 1874	Mds. S. C. 23,300 0 0	Mds. S. C. 22,300 0 0	Mds. S. C. 870 0 0	Mds. S. C. 136 10 0	Nil.	Mds. S. C. 40 16 0	Mds. S. C. 266 26 0	Nil.	1,500	
Buxar ... ..	Ditto	20,033 18 4	20,035 18 4	247 4 0	13 37 4	Nil.	Nil.	261 1 4	Nil.	1,000	
Bhubhoon and Ramsotahi.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	30,277 12 1	607 10 13	133 12 5	Nil.	Nil.	740 23 2	1,500	1,000	
Total ... ..		83,333 18 4	72,612 30 5	1,724 14 13	303 19 9	Nil.	40 16 0	1,068 29 6	1,500	4,000	

ARRAH,  
27th June 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER,  
Collector.

No. 1847F, dated Mozufferpore, the 30th June 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Off. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajipore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In the Hajipore sub-division prices of food-grains have fallen during the last fortnight.

3. In the Tajpore sub-division prices have generally gone down, and especially in the southern markets of the sub-division. Rice and makai seem the only grains that are really scarce in the bazars; murwa has fallen in price more than any other kind of grain.

4. In the Sudder sub-division prices have generally fallen. In parts of the sub-division, the price of grain in the bazars had fallen below the rates at which Government grain was being sold. This fact must not be taken to indicate that there have been large private importations everywhere where this was observed, but that the prospects of the coming crops are becoming much brighter, and that small stockholders no longer think it expedient to keep back what they have. At the same time it must be remembered that bazar prices have not yet exhibited a decided tendency to a steady diminution. Falls have been spasmodic and have not hitherto continued in any locality long after Government sales have been opened in order to reduce prices below famine rates. The present fall, however, I believe, will not be so short-lived. The prices of Government rice in the town and the country have now been equalized.

5. The subjoined statement will show the price-current of different kinds of grain in some of the principal markets on the 27th instant :—

NAMES OF MARKS	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, 1st quality.	Rice, 2nd quality.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Murwa.
Hajipore	13	19	9½	...	16	19	...
Lalganj	15½	20½	10½	...	17	18	...
Mowbua	13	16½	8½	...	14	16½	...
Tajpore	12½	18½	8	10½	...	17½	17
Mozufferpore	12	16	8	11	17	16	...

6. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows :—

Hajipore	...	8.16	} from 18th to 27th inclusive.
Tajpore	...	5.57	
Mozufferpore	...	4.69	

The fall at Tajpore itself was less than in most other parts of the sub-division. Sun is wanted there now more than rain.

7. In Hajipore, the rainfall has much improved the prospects of the bhadoi crops, and the same satisfactory result is reported from Tajpore. In Mozufferpore prospects are no less favorable. The Rajkhund Circle Relief Superintendent reports as follows :—

"Throughout the circle, the sowing of rice and the planting of the murwa is almost entirely completed, and most of the laborers formerly employed on the relief works are now engaged in planting out the young shoots of dhan on the higher ground. The Superintendent has not been able to discover a single instance of ground being left barren on account of the absence of seed-grain, and the ryots to whom advances have been granted have invariably preferred to receive rice in preference to the seed-grain with which they might have been provided at the same rate. The Sub-Deputy Superintendents have been ordered to report on every barren field in their several sub-circles with a view to investigation as to the cause of its not having been sown. Up to the present the only barren land discoverable is stated to have been left vacant for transplanting, since it appears that many ryots, under the impression that their land is unfit for sowing, are in the habit of waiting until they get the opportunity of buying the young shoots of dhan from other cultivators."

The Belsundh Circle Relief Superintendent writes as follows :—

"Makai, rice, murwa, and satti are everywhere looking well, and growing fast; the rains have been most beneficial, coming as they have in good soaking showers, yet not heavy enough to drown the young plant."

The Khatra Circle Relief Superintendent reports that the sowings are nearly over, and that the condition of the crops which have begun to appear is good. In short, the accounts that have been received from all parts of the sub-division respecting the crop prospects are satisfactory.

8. The health of the population in Hajipore is good. The people, says Mr. Tute, have begun to take heart. Mr. Wace remarks on the freedom of the people in his sub-division from epidemic of any kind. "In the Bahlempore Circle," he writes, "where I have spent a good part of the fortnight, I saw a few emaciated babies, but the condition of the mothers of even these would hardly have struck me as abnormal for the class in an ordinary year. I have been over the majority of the relief works during the fortnight, and found the laborers in very fair case."

The condition of the people in Mozufferpore is good.



## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

9. The average daily number of persons employed on relief works is as follows:—

Hajepore	...	...	...	4,453
Tajpore	...	...	...	10,680
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	116,598
•Total	...	...	...	131,731

In Hajipore, on many of the relief works the number of laborers has decreased considerably. The rain has withdrawn numbers to agricultural work, and the majority of those that remained were weakly people, who probably would not have found employment in the fields. At Chitwara, however, the number of persons employed on relief works had not been perceptibly reduced, and this was the case also at Chaptah. In Tajpore the number of relief laborers has not decreased much. "Men, however," says Mr. Wace, "number fewer, and if you strike out from the returns the Ganges Embankment, which was started not with a view to relief, but for protection of the railway, you will find that about 2,000 laborers, or a fourth of the whole number on actual relief, have gone off to field-work."

In Mozufferpore the numbers in nearly all circles have decreased considerably, and several tank-works have been closed. Large numbers of persons must, however, be shortly expected to return for Government work. It will shortly be necessary to close all the tanks, but the improvement of village roads, and the maintenance of proper communication between villages and relief centres, will give sufficient employment. In some parts of the sub-division it has been reported difficult to induce persons to leave the Government works for other employment. The Circle Relief Superintendent of Belsundh thus writes:—"In spite of paying more than three times the ordinary rates, Mr. Mannors cannot get as many hands as he requires to weed his indigo." All Circle Officers have been properly instructed to take care that agricultural operations do not suffer from the employment we offer; and considering the small number of laborers employed in the Belsundh Circle, and that, as a rule, the smallest reductions have taken place in circles administered by planters, I think the Belsundh Superintendent cannot fairly attribute the scarcity of labor in his circle to the influence of the relief works. In the Rajkhund Circle, "relief works were gradually closed from the 14th to the 18th, and are now being reopened where it becomes necessary. The number at present employed does not, however, much exceed 2,000, of all ages and sexes, of which only 343 are able-bodied men." Mr. Swaine, of Athar Factory, in order to find out if relief works were still necessary in his circle, reduced the rate of his wages from one anna to two-thirds of an anna. All his men then struck in a body; after three days they returned, and he paid them at the reduced rate, but as the numbers began to increase and the rate paid was insufficient, he resumed payments at the previous rate. Payments of grain have been universally made in all the relief circles of the Sudder sub-division with one exception. Mr. Smith, an indigo planter of Bhikanpore, had kindly undertaken the management of some relief works. It was impossible to send him grain from this, as all available carriage was wanted elsewhere, and he made arrangements himself to supply his laborers with grain. It was necessary then to supply him with funds. No further cash payments will, however, be made to laborers even on his works.

In Hajipore grain payments seem to have been generally introduced, though Mr. Tate makes no direct assertion to that effect in his narrative. He has been asked to report on the matter. "In Tajpore," writes the Sub-Divisional Officer, "grain payments are everywhere in progress except in the Narhan Circle, and on the Narhan and Dulsingserai and Jitwar-pok-Dulsingserai roads." The Sub-Divisional Officer has been asked to explain why grain payments are not made on those roads. On the subject of grain payments he thus writes—"If anything hampers the work (Ganges Embankments), it will be the system of grain payments. I was over the embankment a few days ago. The people grumbled at being paid in rice when they could get cheaper grain for money in the bazars, and those living at a distance (some have come from some miles across the river) implored to be paid in money at least every other day. They said they could not send the rice they earned to their families. If these men desert, as I think not improbable, and the river continues to rise as fast as it has lately, the work will not only not be finished, but much that has been done will be undone." In this one instance, which has been verbally represented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it would, I think, be desirable to make cash payments to such laborers as come across the river to work.

## C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

10. Under this head Mr. Wace suggests that the Transport Department be asked to take up all bridges not now required for use, as they block the river traffic. Now that the rivers are rising, waterway importations by this sub-division are increasing. Private importations by carts have not increased much.

## D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

11. The annexed table shows what grain had been stored:—

					Maunder.
Hajipore	...	...	...	...	5,129
Tajpore	...	...	...	...	21,660
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	3,70,610

Progress has been made in the storage of grain in the opium godown at Mozufferpore, but carts have not been coming in so quickly as they did at first. A good deal of grain arrived in a damaged condition. Good progress has been made in the storage of mofussil golaha.

## E.—ADVANCES.

12. Fair progress has been made in the matter of advances. I believe that the next narrative will show a further improvement. The liberal terms offered to zemindars should encourage many to come forward on behalf of their tenants; at the same time it is evident that many are averse to their ryots' receiving advances from Government. One gentleman, a European indigo planter, objects to taking advances for his ryots on the liberal terms recently offered by Government. He writes—"In giving out loans to my ryots, I agreed to stand their security, and did so, because I thought it only fair to both parties in my double capacity of Government agent and zemindar to make such an offer; but I would no more accept terms differing from those I myself give the ryot, than I would take pay for my services as Superintendent of a circle." This gentleman forgets that he can, if he likes, give his ryots the full benefit of the advantages offered by Government.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

13. The subjoined table shows the number of persons in receipt of charitable relief. It will be seen they have increased during the fortnight:—

Hajipore	...	...	...	2,398
Tajpore	...	...	...	4,040
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	15,130

The expenditure under this head will probably be greater during the ensuing fortnight.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

14. The annexed table shows our expenditure for Hajipore, Tajpore, and Mozufferpore for the fortnight under review:—

## MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

*Statement of Labor for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.*

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sudder	12,641	13,447	Statement up to 25th. Figures for one week, i.e., 19th to 25th only.
Bhikhunpore	5,345	3,959	25th.
Chajun	9,173	9,962	25th.
Kantee	14,402	10,063	25th.
Rejai outwork	6,405	7,281	25th.
Motipore	10,805	10,284	25th.
Sahebgaunge	5,274	6,067	25th.
Doorish	8,981	9,942	25th.
Serraya	5,964	4,938	25th.
Jaintpore	6,784	6,675	24th.
Toorki	7,026	4,850	24th.
Bekundh	2,077	1,864	25th.
Rajkhund	5,895	1,389	25th.
Kuttra	378	378*	* 25th. Last day's figures not mentioned.
Gaighatty	1,536	1,536†	† The works were all closed temporarily. Figures given are for the 25th.
Other	...	...	26th.
Under Executive Engineer	10,084	10,171	26th.
	2,828	2,828‡	‡ 25th. Last day's figures not stated.
Total	116,598	105,134	

## HAJIPORE SUB-DIVISION.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Works.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

## SHAPORE CIRCLE.

MR. J. SMITH—Superintendent.

Laddbomah Road	770			770			770			
From Soomarganga to Jalai pore, D.	982						982			
	1,752						1,752			400

## SINGHIA CIRCLE.

MR. POPE—Superintendent.

Raunailiya Road	199	43	17	199	43	17				
Arbhoni	74	39	6	74	39	6				
Raundaul	173	80	23	173	80	23				
Moshtia	70	6	1	70	6	1				
Haynora	43	41	12	43	41	12				
Harara	62	16	1	62	16	1				
Shanipore	30	9	2	30	9	2				
Poorakhowee bridge	10	1	1	10	1	1				
Grain gulah	7			7						
	567	235	65	567	235	65				544

## CHATWARAH CIRCLE.

MR. BLAKE—Superintendent.

Lalunge Road	440			440						
Rhapore	407			407						
Karlian	40			40						
	976			976						190

## RARHARI CIRCLE.

MR. CAMPBELL—Superintendent.

Name of relief work.	Number of daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily receipts of charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Chitwarah Road	87	14	21	87	14	21				
Baunab	213			213						
Sadpoarah	100			100						
	399	14	21	399	14	21				292

## BHATOWLIA CIRCLE.

MR. MACGREGOR—Superintendent.

Bhatowlia Road	75	18	25	75	18	25				297
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## SARSAYI CIRCLE.

MR. PARK—Superintendent.

Dhurempore Jungul, alias Barsay No. I	25			25						
ditto ditto No. II	15			15						
ditto ditto No. III	8			8						
ditto ditto No. IV	4			4						
Total	52			52						96

## HAJIPORE CIRCLE.

Sub-Divisional Officer.

Filling ditches at Hajipore	63	100	60	63	100	60				878
Grand Total	3,904	978	177	3,904	978	177				3,390

## TAPPORE.—APPENDIX A—OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE	Name of Work.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DAILY WAGES.			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER ON TASK-WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore	5 Tanks				247			247		
	1 Bachhat road				50			50		
	Miscellaneous work	85	15					25	15	
	7 Tanks	76	315	109	231			297	315	109
Pooeah	1 Baganputee road	10	80	17	12			31	80	17
	2 Balwa road				68			68		
	3 Burenee road	82	117	52				82	117	52
	Hurpur-Pooeah road	11	25	3	585	6		576	25	3
Hazarepore	1 Tank				67			67		
	Village road	74							74	
	2 Tanks				61			61		
	Dulsing Serai and Pombahanda road	118	231	18	149			259	231	18
Dulsing Serai	Dulsing Serai and Narhan road	60	40	20	61			107	40	20
	Ganges Embankment	920	28	08	2,390	65	70	3,240	95	154
Dhaloe	1 Tank				118			118		
	1 Mozufferpore and Pooeah road	78	120	73				78	120	73
Jitwarpore	Jitwarpore and Dulsing Serai road	34	4	5	45	1	3	77	5	8
Shahpore Undi	Mahna and Dulsing Serai road	22						22		
	1 Bawarah and Shahpore road	37	11		830	182	194	875	233	194
	2 Sumerware and Lania road	40	6		715	165	209	765	112	209
Bahlempore	1 Tank	43	30	12	30	10	0	73	30	21
	2 Mouda	186	227	271	291			467	227	271
Narhan	Chhat road				120			120		
	Total	1,824	1,232	728	5,917	408	481	7,741	1,729	1,212

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.  
Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed, for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.		TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	RAMABDA.
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	By sale to the Government at any place.	By provisions at any place.	By advances to ryots.	By payment to ryots.		
Kamrubi gah.	27th June 1874	2,76,980 0 0	1,20,650 0 0	8,218 24 0	335 35 6			9,354 19 0	1,50,000 0 0	
Byras gadara gah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mudder circle.	25th ditto	...	...	1,727 15 0	477 36 0	14,355 19 0	15,976 11 0	...	...	
Jaipur circle.	25th ditto	...	...	256 39 0	...	1,779 13 0	2,036 12 0	...	...	
Kutrah.	25th ditto	60,757 0 0	19,238 36 0	7,151 15 0	1,116 7 0	3,311 33 0	1,897 25 0	13,477 0 0	39,830 14 0	
Teetee.	25th ditto	80,431 0 0	24,457 15 0	1,739 25 0	88 19 0	101 21 0	3,753 7 0	8,689 35 0	...	
Belmand.	25th ditto	40,754 0 0	40,754 0 0	2,863 25 0	1,131 2 0	2,375 16 0	1,962 9 0	7,874 12 0	...	
Kutrah.	25th ditto	40,000 0 0	21,768 9 0	9,315 3 0	384 9 0	531 33 0	3,865 12 0	10,090 17 0	18,332 0 0	
Kutrah.	25th ditto	16,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,676 32 0	0 14 0	468 29 0	5,339 21 0	7,746 16 0	...	
Highly out-west.	25th ditto	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,111 23 0	74 1 0	153 6 0	921 18 0	9,933 7 0	...	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	16,000 0 0	23,158 25 0	3,340 12 0	65 4 0	1,812 6 0	1,866 30 0	7,674 12 0	...	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	24,731 0 0	39,090 0 0	2,657 21 0	542 24 0	3,303 3 0	6,763 8 0	...	...	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	16,000 0 0	14,782 34 0	2,362 24 0	677 10 0	97 6 0	3,275 23 0	6,418 33 0	217 6 0	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	16,000 0 0	24,214 0 0	2,704 33 0	719 11 0	1,136 23 0	3,759 37 0	8,469 24 0	...	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	10,000 0 0	11,312 17 0	717 11 0	97 23 0	553 8 0	2,638 3 0	3,976 4 0	...	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	25,000 0 0	8,354 37 0	2,517 8 4	304 7 0	1,300 0 0	118 8 4	4,729 21 8	10,112 3 0	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	10,000 0 0	6,093 8 0	2,911 15 0	51 15 0	1,859 9 0	2,81 30 0	4,846 32 0	...	
Muzpore.	25th ditto	5,07,692 0 0	3,70,911 5 9	49,790 6 4	6,743 24 0	11,988 10 0	49,377 25 4	1,20,078 25 8	2,20,100 13 0	
Total.									75,000 0 0	

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Golahs of the  
Hajipore Sub-Division for the Fortnight ending the 25th June 1874.*

Names of Circles	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity grain stored, exclusive of transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.		
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajipore	25th June, 1874	66,900	*1,382 21 18	251 30 8		251 30 8
Mowhus		10,000	2,850 0 0	61 39 0	1,444 4 0	1,506 3 0
Lalgunge		2,000	200 0 0	72 12 0		72 12 0
Shapore		150				
Naranyi			252 17 8	7 20 12	237 38 10	245 19 6
Bhatowin				89 22 0		89 22 0
Karbari				37 5 8		37 5 8
Total			8,129 8 4	460 9 12	1,402 2 10	1,862 12 4

\* Fifty thousand maunds of grain have been received during the fortnight into this sub-division; but as no returns have been received from the different colahs, the amount cannot be shown here.

## TAPPORE.—APPENDIX B—OF GRAIN.

NAMES OF CIRCLES	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.				
				By sale to the laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to Govt.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Tajpore	1st May 1874.	16,000	*2,387 8 0	240 12 1	165 3 4			1,790 39 8
Pooah		8,500	18,500 0 0	73 17 0	283 10 7	370 0 0	1,540 20 10 <sup>†</sup>	2,540 8 1
Chandchaur		12,000						
Aranear		8,000	1273 10 0	63 30 0	3 0 0		9 20 0 from Aranear, 13 15 0 from Jil-warpore.	89 23 0
Bahlemore		24,000	From Tajpore					
Shahpore Cudi		10,000	from Chit-wara.					
Tolohka			200 0 0 from Pulding Neral factory.					
Ganges Embankment sub-division			10,000 0 0				875 14 7 <sup>‡</sup>	875 14 7 <sup>‡</sup>

\* Difference between this and last fortnightly return is on account of grain sent to Bahlemore.

† There is actually stored at Pooah 17,475 maunds 24 seers; the difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Budder sub-division near Pooah.

	Mds. Srs. Ch.
‡ From Nagurbuxee Station	73 10 0
From Nagurbuxee Golah	560 0 0
Total	633 10 0

§ This includes all grain sent to site of work, whether spent or not.

*Statement of Charitable Relief for the Moeufferpore Sub-division for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.*

[illegible]

\* This account is incomplete, owing to the returns received not always having been correctly filled up.

↑ ↑ ↑ to 31st May 1874; later figures not received

## C.

Tajpore Sub-Division.—Statement of Charitable Relief for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

	Number of persons working.				Number of persons to whom money has been paid.	Average daily number of persons receiving food.	
	Cotton.	Potua.	Bamboo.	Cloth.		Cooked.	Uncooked.
Tajpore ..	569	.....	.....	29	.....	28	150
Poossah ..	111	52	.....	12	.....	15	95
Dhoolce ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269
Jitwarpo ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206
Arangar ..	13	1	.....	.....	50	.....	18
Pokhera ..	116	20	.....	8	.....	.....	104
Jandaha ..	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narhan ..	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Shapore Nundi ..	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahlempore ..	511	124	1	45	100	43	375
Dulsingserai ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805
Chitwara ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Total ..	1,356	210	1	94	179	76	2,126

## E.

Statement showing Advances made from the Sudder, Hajipore, and Tajpore Sub-Divisions during the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

Date of payments.	Names of persons taking advances.		Amount.
1874.			Rs.
June 16th (Sudder)	Baboo Rajkumar Mookerjee, zemindar, for support of ryots		5,000*
20	Radha Sing, ditto ditto		200
23	Shoomon Jha, ditto ditto		100
Tajpore ... 23	Shonmon Lal Jha, ditto ditto		250
26	Mottabur Hossein, ditto ditto		500
25	Deepnarayan Singh, trustworthy resident, for purchase of grain		250
Hajipore 20	Suful Sahoo ditto ditto		500
	Total		6,800

## G.

Statement showing the Financial Results of the Sudder, Hajipore, and Tajpore Sub-Divisions for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

Details.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Transport of Government grain	3,32,580	5	3
2. Relief works	18,000	0	0
3. Salaries, establishments, and contingencies	3,655	0	2
4. Charitable relief	6,629	2	7
5. Storage	1,995	2	6
6. Miscellaneous	1,561	14	8
7. Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	750	0	0
8. Advances to zemindars for support of ryots	6,050	0	0
Total Rs.	3,70,221	9	2

MOZUFFERPORE,  
The 1st July 1874.

T. E. COXHEAD,  
District Relief Officer, for Collector.

\* This amount was sanctioned in Commissioner's No. 114F, dated 11th May, 1874, before grain advances were ordered to be substituted for money advances.



No. 769, dated Durbhunga, the 29th June 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga.

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 27th of June 1874. A pleasant fortnight of rains and cool eastern breezes. The whole aspect of the country has changed. The dry and parched fields, which in May were devoid of all signs of vegetable life, are now covered with rising crops of rice, murwa, sugarcane, and in the north with Indian-corn.

#### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Although the prospects of a good harvest are abundant, the whole cultivation of the country, when closely examined, is at present in a very backward state. It is customary for all fields at the first early fall to be turned with the spade. This has not been done, and in many villages the complaint is that field labor is not obtainable.

3. I have just returned from a tour in pergunnah Allapur, and I find the condition of the crops very different in different localities. About Bheya the Extra Assistant Commissioner informs me that many of the laborers are idling their time. At Bhat the villagers are entirely neglecting the preparation of their rice fields, on the ground that they had plenty of occupation in working for the sirkar, and would attend to their fields by-and-by. The occupation alluded to was in constructing stabling for a detachment of ponies. The country to the west of Narayah has been markedly neglected. I found laborers at work here under the Court of Wards, who admitted that they had not touched their fields. The reasons assigned by agriculturists for the present state of things, varying of course in different localities, are—

1st—that the laborer, released from the roads and tanks, has now gone to weed the indigo;

2nd—that the rice seedlings are very backward and unfit to be planted;

3rd—that the fields require more rain to moisten the ground before they can plant the rice;

4th—that the empty fields are held by those who have no seed; and

5th—that many of the cultivators were still absent with their carts on transport.

4. I do not desire to convey the meaning that the population at large wilfully intend to neglect agriculture altogether. It may be that matters will mend hereafter, but still the fact is that the land is not being tilled this year in the manner to which it is accustomed, and I conclude that, however excellent the harvest prospects may be, the want of culture must affect the produce.

5. The behaviour of the people seems, too, to have varied in different localities. In Durbhunga the Magistrate writes:—"The people, after the heavy rain, everywhere abandoned the relief works, and flocked of their own accord to the field; thus refuting the fears that were entertained of possible hindrance to agricultural operations by preference for relief works." Mr. Macdonell writes:—"The result of my late inspection of the country is that, up to the 20th, about 10 annas of the bhadoi crop had been sown, and the remainder was being sown. The seeds had everywhere germinated well, and gave promise in many places of a good harvest. Of the area devoted to boro dhan, i.e., sown broadcast, about half has been sown; of the roopit, or planted dhan, only 6 annas have been sown."

6. In Poopree parts of the country are still to be seen unploughed. The chief reason of this is not the weakness or poverty of the cultivators, but is owing to the backwardness of the dhan seedlings, and is due to the lateness of the early rains. Were these lands ploughed in the rain, they might not retain sufficient moisture for the reception of the seedlings, but by postponing the ploughing until the seedlings are ready, the moisture remains undisturbed.

7. From Mudhoobunnee the report is that the weather during the fortnight has been eminently favorable for agricultural purposes. In Mudhoobunnee more than two-thirds of the bhadoi and one-half of the paddy lands have been sown. In Oomgaon most of the fields have been sown, and the young crops are reported to be in good condition. In Bakwar fields have been well ploughed, and the early crops bid fair to yield a more than average harvest.

8. From Motipore sowings are reported as going on freely, and the relief officer from Jhanjarpore reports a large extent of land sown. The raj sub-manager reports that in Motipore the cultivation is very backward, and that but little is being done to the fields.

9. In Jhanjarpore I was struck by the large extent of unprepared lands. The sub-divisional officer's remarks on this point are:—"The report\* is based on insufficient grounds; I have visited the whole circle, and it is all in process of cultivation, except a grass tract."

The fact of the matter is that the Brahmins are the complainants, as they cannot as heretofore get their ploughing done for nothing."

10. In the Kuchra circle the crops are reported as being very forward. Before I leave the subject of the state of cultivation, I would refer to a fact which strikes me very forcibly, viz., the preference shown for the cultivation of the coarser grains, such as murwa, in preference to Indian-corn. A large area of the country is admirably adapted for the latter crop, but is sparsely sown. I am told by the proprietor of a very large indigo concern that he has frequently offered part of his home-cultivation free of rent to his tenants to grow Indian-corn side by side with his own, but that they do not care to take the trouble. If questioned on this point, the ryot alleges as an excuse that the monkeys and jackals would

eat up the crop, and this deters him. About Kamtoul there are a few monkeys and many jackals, and there may be some truth that they are destructive. About Muddheypore the monkeys do abound in great numbers, and would no doubt do great damage to the crops, but, over other large tracts there are no monkeys to be found; and the truth I believe lies in this, that in the villages inhabited by the higher castes, they do not devote that attention to crops which the lower castes do, and that as the murwa crop requires but little labor, they through laziness prefer to grow it. I find the Indian-corn grown in villages where the laborers are essentially of low caste. I enter into these particulars, for it seems to me that a very early bhadoi crop is wilfully neglected by large numbers of agriculturists. The earliest crop will be reaped in the Narayah circle, where murwa is already in some places in ear and promises well. Next will follow the sathes crop in September.

11. I would venture also to state that the murwa crop is a much more extensive crop than is generally known. Let it be remembered that since the last murwa crop, the whole population, till the Government stores were opened, were existing on this; and yet that after all this enormous consumption, there was still sufficient for seed, and I have no doubt but that many persons still live on it. The murwa crop may therefore be reckoned as one of the staple crops of the country. On this point a good deal at present turns, for if by the end of July a good murwa harvest is reaped, the Government need have no further apprehensions of scarcity; followed, as this crop will be, by the Assin rice.

12. *Rainfall.*—All over the Durbhunga sub-division rain has fallen plentifully; at the Sodder station 5 inches have been registered. In Bahera and Singhes the fall has averaged 10 inches. Mr. Macdonnell writes: "The fears of an indefinite prolongation of the present famine have been dispelled. The effect of the rainfall on the country has been marvellous. The ground, which at the time of last report was devoid of verdure and baked by a four months' heat, now presents a rich verdant aspect." The centre, southern, and western parts of the Poopree sub-division have been visited with a very fair amount of rain; at Poopree itself the gauge shews over 14 inches to have fallen since the beginning of the month; something less than this—3 to 4 inches less—has fallen to the south-east and west of Poopree; towards the north, at Parihar, there have been about 8 inches; and in the Cherute circle a good shower—from 3 to 4 inches—fell on the 18th and 19th, which did an immense deal of good. Indeed, before this shower fell, I was very apprehensive regarding this circle, as the dhan seedlings were looking very stunted and thirsty, but the inhabitants are now as busy there as in all the other parts of the sub-division in transplanting their dhan and finishing their bhadoi sowings. Further falls of rain are still required, though the last few days of fine weather have been useful for crops which required weeding.

13.

*Price-current for the fortnight under report.*

NAME OF PLACE.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
Durbhunga	13	174	12 to 13	16	18	14
Bahera	134		12 to 13			13
Bowra	134 to 14		12 to 13			134
Singhes	134		12 to 13	124		134
Muddheypore	16		9 to 10	12	11	134
Kharwar	16	10	12 to 14	12	12	16
Lowkha	11	13	12 to 15	13	13	12
Bahera	13		10 to 13			13
Lothana	10		12 to 13	11		
Bahera	13	10	12 to 14	15		16
Bahera	124	16	104 to 111	16	13	164
Bahera	14		12 to 13	13	13	16
Jalich	14	16	12 to 13	13		16
Bahera	14	17	12 to 15	16		16

14. *Seed.*—On this important subject I make the following extracts from the sub-divisional reports.

*Narayah.*—"A few thousand maunds of dhan-seed were obtained in exchange for rice, but I soon found that there was no real necessity for these exchanges. What with the private stores and advances by the Court of Wards, a great part of this sub-division was well supplied. Muddheypore was worst supplied, but the deficiency has been made good from imported seed."

*Muddheypore.*—"It has been ascertained that the amount of seed-grain is vastly greater than was believed to exist, and there is at present no apprehension that any very considerable portion of the land will remain unsown through want of seed. This is a fortunate circumstance, as little of the seed that was allotted has been received, and the season for sowing is too far advanced for the imported seed now to be of much good. The cultivators do not readily purchase seed from our godhars, as those who have money prefer to procure the seed they are accustomed to."

The seed disposed of has been chiefly distributed in the shape of gifts to cultivators.

In Durbhunga no lack of dhan-seed has been experienced, while of bhadoi ample has been forthcoming.

In many places the sowings have been very thin, and the outturn will necessarily be very small.

RELIEF WORKS.

\*15. During the fortnight payment in grain has been universally carried out, except on a contract road in Narayah, about a mile of which only remained to be completed. The Public Works Department at Bahera adopted a system which, till explained, led me to believe that grain payments were not enforced, viz., drawing cash from the treasury, and buying grain through bunnies in place of indenting on the golahdars. I have written to desire that this arrangement may be altered. A sufficient number of tokens have now been received, and if Public Works officers find any difficulty in paying grain, these can now be used.

16. The following statement shows the expenditure under this head:—

Durbhunga	...	...	...	6,556
Hathee	...	...	...	12,147
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	13,257
Poopree	...	...	...	7,761
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	6,420
Narayah	...	...	...	7,131
Total				53,272

17. The statement in the appendix shows the average daily number of laborers.

In Bukwah there are now only 400 laborers on relief works, and in Umgaon not more than 1,300. In Motipore there has been a decrease of 700 on the tanks, but there are still 3,000 on works. In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, including the above numbers, there has been a decrease of about 18,000.

In Durbhunga, on the works managed by the circle officers there was an average of 39,921, and in Public Works 9,280, figures which, compared with the last fortnight, show a great decrease.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Daily average of laborers on relief-works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.		Court of Wards.	
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.
Mudhoobunnee	79,081	17,786	9,075	25,226	26,994	.....	.....
Durbhunga, including Hathee	49,201	9,280	.....	39,921	.....	.....	.....
Seetamurhee	15,757	5,778	935	7,495	1,639	.....	.....
Poopree	9,370	1,785	.....	7,585	.....	.....	.....
Narayah	34,652	.....	.....	19,236	2,854	12,186	376
Total	188,061	34,629	10,010	99,373	31,487	12,186	376

There has been a still further decrease in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. On task-work there are now, under Public Work officers, 11,892, and 7,719 on daily wages; under circle officers, 5,372 on task-work and 8,984 on daily wages.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Seetamurhee.

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain store d.	Name of store-house.	Amount of grain stored.
1. Seetamurhee	1,14,129	15. Nurkatiah	7,976
2. Dumra	2,592	16. Amon	41,479
3. Shiohur	46,173	17. Nurya	19,134
4. Sursund	44,847	18. Bela Mosh Pakowory	21,056
5. Sanbura	20,526	19. Kamtoul	20,668
6. Jalleh	65,348	20. Bhugwanpore	40,264
7. Cherout	68,960	21. Moorsund	20,016
8. Dynechuprah	29,971	22. Balulue	10,316
9. Dighee	4,792	23. Poopree	34,266
10. Majorgunge	2,000	24. Raipore	32,144
11. Bhoothee	36,361	25. Sibnagar	51,624
12. Ethurwah	34,976	26. Parihur	19,994
13. Narayah	33,898	Total	
14. Bungson	35,171	...	
		8,34,011	

19.

## STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

*Mudhoobunnee.*

Sub-District.	Total grain allotted.	Number and names of store-houses.	Arrived at final destination.
	Mds.		Mds. S. C.
MUDHOOBUNNEE ...	1,20,000	Mudhoobunnee ...	92,163 32 9
	75,000	Pondoul ...	65,433 30 0
	40,000	Kewan ...	39,605 20 0
	1,10,000	Beniputtee ...	1,08,480 0 0
	60,000	Paise ...	45,161 0 0
	10,000	Arer ...	12,862 0 0
	48,000	Hurlakee ...	30,536 0 0
	48,000	Deodha ...	30,252 0 0
	44,000	Rhet ...	30,350 0 0
	50,000	Kerahya ...	28,952 30 0
	1,10,000	Khajowlee ...	92,039 30 0
	60,000	Ladma ...	46,667 20 0
	40,000	Nararh ...	29,261 0 0
		Sidhup Kalan ...	11,020 0 0
	1,30,000	Jhanjharpore ...	1,00,525 0 0
	60,000	Sarko ...	56,615 0 0
	75,000	Rudhpur ...	61,742 17 1
	85,000	Basdeopur ...	46,873 0 0
Total	11,60,000		9,28,523 25 10

*Allotment for Durbhunga Sub-division.*

NAMES OF GOLAHs.	Allotment.	Received.	DATEs
Durbhunga ...	1,10,000	85,957	21st June 1874.
Manowdpore ...	81,000	67,100	
Bharwarah ...	44,000	53,738	
Barhtallah ...	43,000	26,657	
Samin ...	64,000	14,200	20th June 1874.
Chak Mehan ...	24,000	22,234	Ditto.
Acur ...	44,000	48,883	Ditto.
Rasulpore ...	24,000	20,838	Ditto.
Warisnagar ...	60,000	54,850	Ditto.
Nagarbarta ...	50,000	44,824	
Bachar ...	40,000	38,888	
Rosarah ...	46,000	17,103	Quarter-Master-General's Department removed over 21,000 maunds.
Leyrah ...	64,000	60,147	
Bahyrah ...	1,60,000	1,16,378	20th June 1874.
Duswah ...	61,000	60,650	
Hathowee ...	44,000	38,020	
Hughowee ...	64,000	55,020	6th June 1874
Salt ...	34,000	34,048	
Itahar ...	34,000	41,000	
Hathi ...	1,40,000	1,03,000	Latest information not received.
Juacan ...	31,000	40,100	20th June 1874.
Hiru ...	64,000	64,506	17th ditto.
Singha ...	84,000	86,003	20th ditto.
Hussanpore ...	54,000	52,034	17th ditto.
Total	14,08,000	12,49,000	

Statement showing the total Consumption of Grain and probable Requirements to the 1st of November.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain stored.	Number of galleys opened.	TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN.						Balance in store.	Average monthly expenditure since March.	Further expended during up to end of October.	Estimated balance on 1st November.	Deduct on account of wastage.	Balance actually available.
				By sale to laborers.	By payments in kind to laborers.	By sale to public.	By advances to Ryas.	In gratuitous distribution.	Total.						
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bachambree ..	5th June ..	4,04,572	.....	18,546	17,774	55,579	27,805	9,569	1,03,274	3,00,098	54,454	1,57,719	2,40,998	66,427	2,04,571
Pooree ..	84th ..	4,18,078	85	7,258	12,019	64,131	12,113	6,257	1,04,963	3,07,110	21,782	57,688	1,10,880	61,007	68,879
Methoobunnee ..	30th ..	8,58,528	.....	8,574	.....	2,55,021	3,471	25,277	3,17,443	6,10,880	75,410	3,17,543	2,58,257	54,532	2,03,825
Kewyah ..	2nd ..	6,44,526	.....	7,267	.....	1,54,028	7,689	25,244	1,54,478	4,70,094	44,619	1,74,078	2,58,257	64,428	2,11,118
Durbhanga ..	50th ..	5,06,571	.....	15,847	.....	1,70,000	55,708	35,834	1,99,083	3,01,785	40,771	1,30,088	1,42,669	64,907	67,318
Habee ..	17th ..	7,27,167	.....	16,105	.....	68,114	30,249	77,601	2,02,529	3,38,435	55,314	2,57,512	2,83,398	73,716	1,58,689
Total ..		38,31,533	.....	80,845	85,975	6,98,799	1,25,871	1,77,218	11,98,969	23,18,150	2,78,234	11,83,669	18,41,883	5,02,141	8,99,644

## GRAIN SALES.

22. The following statement, given for the purposes of comparison, shows the sales up to the present and to the past fortnight:—

	Present.	Past.	Increase of mds.
Durbhunga ... ..	28,261	24,227	
Mahomedpore ... ..	47,166	38,944	
Hvaghath ... ..	19,229	22,755	
Warisnuggur ... ..	10,970	7,804	
Bundhar ... ..	3,288	2,247	
Dakowta ... ..	22,864	18,706	
Gungdah ... ..	11,106	9,214	
Singha ... ..	12,057	8,865	
Robur ... ..	10,136	11,518	
Hirnee ... ..	2,156	2,113	
Husunpore ... ..	7,160	5,062	
Lehra ... ..	3,035	2,500	
Total ... ..	1,77,723	1,54,045	23,678

If to this be added 18,847 paid in kind to labourers, advances to ryots, sales to the public, we have a total public demand of 70,076 maunds, excluding expenditure on charitable relief.

23. For the other sub-divisions the demand was as follows:—

Mudhoobunnee ... ..	7,790
Narayah ... ..	38,406
Pooree ... ..	32,157
Sectamurhee ... ..	42,580
Total ... ..	1,15,933

On the subject of stocks, Mr. Mosley reports the grain will more than hold out, except perhaps in Perozghur, where there will be a deficiency if the present rate of relief is kept up. I expect to be able to supply any deficiencies by transfer from Narayah. Sales in this sub-division have decreased. The Magistrate of Mudhoobunnee reports the consumption of grain during this month has fallen considerably below the estimated amount. The quantity consumed in Umgaon was very small.

In Motipore and Jhanjharpore sales have steadily increased. Mr. Magrath is of opinion that the earlier sales were to those who, being possessed of means, laid in sufficient to last for a considerable time, anticipating that the Government stores would be exhausted, and that subsequently the sales become duller. The rain, too, has been a preventive cause of people conveying more than a small quantity at a time.

## PRIVATE IMPORTATIONS.

24. Although private importations of pulse grain have commenced, no outside rice is coming into the market. Boats are reported as coming up the Korai in twos and threes, and strings of pack-bullocks, too, may be seen importing private grain, wholly pulses.

The prospects of an early harvest have induced persons to be more open in their information regarding private grain stores. It has transpired that many persons have held large stocks which they have refused to sell, and that only would have been forthcoming had prices risen so high as 7 seers. This rate seems the *summum bonum* of the holders' expectation. The grain, I am told, is mostly buried, and is the accumulation of years. I am also informed that even in the most brisk periods of exportation the surplus stores are very large, and are hidden in regular pits under ground. Here they remain for years, till droughts happen, and are then sold sparingly at prices 7 to (for fine rice) 5 seers per rupee. In the hard times of 1865 the prices actually fell to 5 seers, and the same no doubt would have happened this year had not the Government poured grain into the country. The Government rates have thus kept the private grain at 9 seers. A seven-seer rate is virtually, as far as the poorer classes are concerned, equivalent to a total absence of grain, for they cannot afford to buy it, and therefore these hidden stores were, as far as the poorer classes were concerned, of no appreciable benefit; but for the Government grain and the Government pecuniary aid they must have perished. The pecuniary aid they received gave them at least the power to buy, and they purchased at first the cheapest of all grains, the murwa; subsequently they took more to cargo rice, but among the mysteries of this grain question we have the clearest evidence in one point, viz., that rice grain trade there was none. One firm, that of Baboo Bunwaree Lall, remitted two lakhs to Snerghotty to purchase grain, but the difficulty of procuring carriage has prevented it from being imported. The facts, then, are these, that rice raised from these private grain stores would never have reached either the poverty-stricken population or the poorer agriculturists. It might, and probably would have reached in June the agricultural classes, tenants of those who held the grain, but in the meantime death would have carried off a very large mass of the population.

## 25. I subjoin the names of persons at present known to hold stock.

Name of locality.	Name of stock-holders.	Estimated amount.
		Mds.
Durbhunga ... ..	Town stock-holders ... ..	25,000
Lowana ... ..	Cultivators ... ..	* 25,000
Dilawarpore ... ..	Chowdhry ... ..	60,000
Jalwara ... ..	Cultivators ... ..	25,000
Chuparee ... ..	Moharance Sreemuttee ... ..	50,000*
Lehra ... ..	Ramdu Chowdhry ... ..	50,000
Patour ... ..	Baboo ... ..	50,000
Singhea ... ..	Dabeeprasad ... ..	1,00,000
Pindarose ... ..	Mitter Lal ... ..	10,000
Mirzapore ... ..	Mohunt Luchmun Doss ... ..	1,00,000
Burgam ... ..	Thikadar under Court of Wards ... ..	20,000
Dhogam ... ..	Talabur Singh and others ... ..	50,000

\* Chiefly seed.

26. These grain stores are, then, in the hands not of professional grain-dealers, but, if I may use the term, of the landed country gentry. The possession of these stores forms as much a title to respectability as a good balance at the bankers. The owners have apparently no desire to part with these stocks for the sake of gain only. It is not in their nature to sell cheap for philanthropy's sake, but they will sell a part for excessive gains, and a part they feel they must retain to feed the better class of their tenants during the months when, although agriculture must be attended to, they require grain advances to sustain them. It is therefore a mistake to argue that high prices alone will bring out the grain. It will do nothing of the kind, for the tendency is to wait, and wait till the highest price is reached, which in Indian agricultural life means till starvation and death have cleared the villages of many thousands.

I understand, then, that it is this knowledge amongst natives of the tenacious withholding of grain that prompts them to advocate such measures as the fixing of a 'mirick.' They argue, and with reason: "if these landed gentry once understand that they cannot sell beyond a certain price, they have no inducement to withhold the grain from us now."

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored.	Total consumption of Government grain up to date.					
			By sale to buyers.	By sale to public.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to ryots.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Shookur ... ..	23rd June 1874 ...	55,791	2,368	5,405	2,724	2,907	4,593	18,439
Amoa ... ..	24th ... ..	48,174	297	3,325	1,712	8,040	662	14,036
Bethuaha ... ..	24th ... ..	3,068	244	359	115	1,753	769	3,340
Dumra ... ..	25th ... ..	4,363	622	208	132	1,308	168	2,338
Garha ... ..	25th ... ..	4,590	310	1,560	271	406	1,027	4,174
Rajomity ... ..	28th ... ..	2,901	153	348	105	743	118	1,368
Murpa ... ..	29th ... ..	30,898	1,010	1,273	637	7,003	2,719	13,639
Behal ... ..	29th ... ..	10,310	589	3,637	465	704	645	5,401
Mugwanpore ... ..	23rd ... ..	40,364	487	3,557	558	869	1,637	6,737
Seetamurhee ... ..	30th May 1874 ...	1,14,180	2,043	5,643	253	2,619	2,235	12,543
Panchore ... ..	13th ... ..	...	767	534	50	...	711	3,073
Dynchupura ... ..	26th June 1874 ...	19,071	1,805	1,022	569	332	...	4,440
Baidpore ... ..	22nd ... ..	20,040	1,797	4,380	441	137	...	7,355
Bhoonthi ... ..	22nd ... ..	30,081	407	4,007	253	854	1,537	7,377
Total ... ..	...	4,04,272	13,549	33,879	8,209	27,803	17,774	108,276

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Poopree Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain received.	Number of months elapsed.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.							Estimated grain expended for meeting fortnight.
				By sale to laborers.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By sale to public.	By advance to ryots.	In gratuitous distribution.	Total.		
Pooree	17th June 1874	Mds. 51,000	Mds. 0	Mds. 2	Mds. 1,071	Mds. 0,000	Mds. 877	Mds. 230	Mds. 8,200	Mds. 0,000	
Sootahud	"	77,000	0	2,247	8,552	6,882	2,914	790	15,885	5,000	
Jaley	"	90,548	12	2,017	8,238	27,302	0,552	2,090	58,840	10,000	
Bangour	"	27,173	0	278	3,840	1,182	844		6,007	1,000	
Parhar	"	41,000	8	820	0,921	800	635		8,937	2,500	
Northera	"	12,431	0	292	1,631	698	205		3,780	850	
Sionagore	"	20,106	7	1,851	9,302	2,500	514		13,825	4,000	
Cherowee	"	80,787	0	2,570	1,408	59,211	1,037	1,220	14,909	0,000	
Total		410,679		7,386	12,018	64,151	10,111	0,287	1,08,003	\$2,860	

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, with dried grain transferred to other subdivisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.						Estimated grain expended for meeting fortnight.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Durbhanga	21st June 1874	1,10,000	50,367	28,501	9,182	4,757	2,431	44,881	7,000	
Mahomedpore	20th "	1,72,000	1,47,114	47,160	8,086	6,850	3,532	65,634	15,000	
Hyaghat	"	1,04,000	1,04,929	10,229	12,220	14,225	3,083	40,607	10,000	
Warmanagar	"	1,00,000	80,000	10,070	4,808	8,040	2,040	25,737	7,000	
Bandhar	"	85,000	50,871	8,283	5,553	2,014	952	15,637	7,000	
Total		6,15,000	5,00,871	1,08,909	39,834	30,706	13,847	1,00,088	46,000	

\* The entry in last return was 6,000 maund over the actual quantity sold. This quantity sold from Durbhunga to Hyghat bunnah was entered in the Durbhunga accounts. It is now expunged from the Hyghat accounts.

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Hathee Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other subdivisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.							Estimated grain expended for the coming fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.				
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Dasoria	17th June 1874	2,14,000	1,78,843	22,464	14,008	9,354	2,850	60,693	10,000			
Gurudah	20th "	1,52,000		11,106	10,900	2,444	3,853	28,509	10,000			
Hathee	20th "	84,000	12,007	16,507	4,378	1,685		23,000	8,000			
Kolar	17th "	2,00,000	1,85,737	10,130	11,204	2,666	2,617	26,623	10,000			
Hyghat	17th "	64,000	64,596	2,156	8,749	0,407	4,650	11,462	7,000			
Huesapore	17th "	24,000	32,854	7,400	10,232	884	1,701	20,304	6,000			
Leura	18th "	24,000		8,085	6,366	4,050	5,199	16,650	5,000			
Total		7,80,000	5,40,811	68,816	77,601	80,980	24,106	2,00,000	60,000			



## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Loss and wastage.	Total.	Estimated grain consumed in the course of night.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.					
Mudhoobunnee...	21st June 1874	2,35,000	1,97,205 8 0	84,884 0 5	2,002 12 10	115 20 12	1,827 54 8					30,000*
Molipore ...	16th June 1874	1,50,000	1,08,015 17 1	27,340 4 81	2,888 2 10	271 8 64	629 25 4				31,119 38 11	12,000
Jhanjarpore ...	18th June 1874	1,00,000	1,57,140 0 0	47,281 13 151	2,177 0 21	907 10 81	1,238 27 94			539 37 84	52,444 5 121	16,000
Bhakra ...	18th June 1874	2,00,000	2,07,941 0 0	50,229 13 01	9,185 2 151	13 20 18	389 21 61			9,274 2 21	79,941 20 51	10,000
Imgon ...	19th June 1874	1,35,000	94,158 0 0	31,881 54 1	1,731 3 8	1,781 21 11	437 21 6				35,332 9 8	12,000
Kachra ...	18th June 1874	1,80,000	1,00,483 0 0	33,005 4 8	2,844 8 2	392 32 5	4,599 5 9				40,922 10 4	15,000
Total ...		11,00,000	9,84,523 23 10	2,85,921 30 01	20,277 30 01	3,414 34 8	8,874 12 14			10,113 30 101	3,27,792 27 71	91,000

\* This is exclusive of seed-grain.

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Narayal Sub-division.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.								Estimated grain consumed in the course of night.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain received of the receipt of the night.	Estimated grain expenditure of the receipt of the night.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Narayal	23rd June 74	1,00,000	95,928	20,799	806	.....	136	21,740	.....	4,000	518	
Mohadomut		90,000	95,060	20,274	1,701	2,281	113	33,368	.....	7,000	.....	.....
East Patrahee		50,000	51,113	10,005	3,841	.....	.....	13,976	.....	5,000	.....	.....
West Patrahee		1,00,000	1,53,948	25,906	9,317	1,053	.....	35,368	8,312	8,000	.....	.....
Peresaghur		90,000	89,017	13,286	10,205	1,004	080	23,781	893	8,000	.....	.....
Mohhopore		1,20,000	1,60,418	34,708	8,335	2,993	6,333	52,545	.....	13,000	1,337	
Total		6,40,000	6,44,326	1,34,028	34,244	7,834	7,507	1,83,478	7,203	47,000	.....	

The following statement shows the advances made up to the period of this narrative.

Name of circles.	Total advance in money.	Total advance in grain.
	Rs.	Mds.
Durbhunga ...	2,058	4,737
Mahomedpore ...	1,402	6,850
Hyaghat ...	8,254	17,552
Warisnuggur ...	737	8,040
Bhandhar ...	50	2,944
Total for Durbhunga ...	1,2501	40,123
Dasowta ...	10,792	14,009
Gungdah ...	13,739	2,444
Rohar ...	4,502	2,666
Singhia ...	7,897	4,378
Hirnee ...	5,590	6,467
Hussunpore ...	749	814
Lehra ...	3,465	4,056
Total for Hathee ...	46,734	34,834

Name of circle.	Total advance		Total advance	
	in money.		in grain.	
	Rs.		Mds.	
Mudhoobunnee ...	...	7,219	...	3,471
Narayah ...	...	...	...	7,939
Poopree ...	...	...	...	19,111
Sestamurhee ...	...	...	...	27,805
Grand Total ...	...	66,454	...	1,33,283

## CHARITABLE RELIEF.

27. In Durbhunga the returns show a great increase over the numbers given in the last narrative. In the Singhea circle the figures have risen from 14,802 to 21,203, including 11,432 children. This is due to grain given to laborers leaving the works as sustenance during the time they may be employed on field-labor being debited to charitable relief. In the Hussanpore circle, the relief officer has used but little judgment in bringing persons on his lists, and in a great measure these details have to be revised. Relief has been given to many persons to whom it should not have been extended.

The characteristics of villagers in this respect vary in different localities. In some places persons of all castes are averse to receiving relief, and indeed seem ashamed of it. In other places even well-to-do persons have no scruples in duping the group inspectors. In the Gungdar and Rohar circles, the increase arises from the number of Brahmins having taken relief.

28. *Relief to Tirhoota Brahmins.*—During the fortnight, relief officers and inspectors have devoted their attention to this class. In Hyaghat, where very careful enquiries have been made, this class are found to exist in considerable numbers only in 8 villages, and in inconsiderable numbers in 12 more. These families have received grain at the rate of half a maund a head. In the Mahomedpore circle similar action has been carefully taken. Here the majority of indigent Brahmins refuse to receive relief gratis. Rice will be sold to them at nominal rates. In the Warisnuggur circle, 696 Brahmins, 94 Rajputs, 1,213 weavers, 124 artisans, such as carpenters, oilmen, potters, are in the receipt of assistance.

In the Pergeghur circle of the Narayah relief division there are upwards of 19,000 shown as receiving relief. I have deputed two other officers, an European and native, to revise these lists, as I am not satisfied that the relief officer has exercised sufficient judgment in dispensing charity.

In Mudhoobunnee there have been no fluctuations in numbers. Printed tickets have been issued in place of slips of ordinary paper. In some cases the substitution of these tickets, the Magistrate reports, have produced an extraordinary effect; numbers of persons in the Kuchra circle requested that their names might be erased from the list.

An explanation of this will be shortly furnished; various surmises have been raised.

In Uimgaon the relief officer writes:—"In one sub-circle, half of those receiving charitable relief ceased to apply for it after having received the new tickets."

29. The following statement shows the number of persons on charitable relief:—

Name of Circle.	NUMBER OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
	Village relief.	Poor-houses.
Durbhunga ...	8,619	155
Mohamedpore ...	7,715	54
Hyaghat ...	8,283	...
Warisnuggur ...	6,396	33
Bandhar ...	6,178	...
Total for Durbhunga sub-division ...	37,191	242
Dasowta ...	14,147	83
Gungdar ...	12,537	50
Rohar ...	11,064	96
Singhia ...	21,203	229
Hirnee ...	10,275	...
Hussanpore ...	14,021	116
Lehara ...	4,211	...
Total for Hathee sub-division ...	87,458	574
Poopree ...	8,497	316
Mudhoobunnee ...	20,998	1,396
Sestamurhee ...	Not received.	...
Narayah ...	30,434	Including poor-house relief.
Total ...	59,929	1,712
Grand Total ...	1,84,578	2,528

30. *Miscellaneous.*—The Magistrate of Durbhunga in his report refers to the liberality of Baboo Guneswar and Gopeswar Singh of the Durbhunga family, the former of whom has advanced upwards of Rs. 13,500 in cash and 4,403 maunds of grain to his tenantry, and has given Rs. 4,000 to the local fund. The latter has carried out several relief works, and has subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the local famine fund. To his ryots he has also made advances, and has rendered every assistance in his power to the relief officer of Rohar, placing Rs. 4,000 at his disposal to relieve such cases of distress amongst his tenants as might come to Mr. Harris's notice. I have much pleasure in bringing these two instances to the notice of Government. Both zemindars have acted in a praiseworthy, liberal spirit.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, SEETAMURHEE SUB-DIVISION.

Items.	Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative.			Total expenditure during the fortnight under report.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies ...	13,116	1	10	2,152	13	6	15,268	15	4
Package and incidentals ...	241	10	0	626	3	3	867	13	3
Storage, including buildings ...	15,048	14	6	.....	.....	.....	15,048	14	6
Charitable relief ...	53,395	13	1	155	9	9	53,551	6	10
Public works ...	3,32,115	9	2	.....	.....	.....	3,32,115	9	2
Miscellaneous ...	1,15,371	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1,15,371	9	9
Advances for transport of grain ...	86,653	7	4	18,366	2	0	1,05,019	9	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	4,190	0	0	.....	.....	.....	4,190	0	0
Advances to traders do. do. ...	12,475	0	0	.....	.....	.....	12,475	0	0
" to zemindars to help their ryots ...	33,725	0	0	.....	.....	.....	33,725	0	0
Advances for land improvements ...	18,260	0	0	.....	.....	.....	18,260	0	0
" to ryots ...	1,100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,100	0	0
" for purchase of bullocks ...	36,060	0	0	.....	.....	.....	36,060	0	0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	.....	.....	.....	1,599	1	6	1,599	1	6
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>7,21,753</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,44,652</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS, MUDHOOBUNNEE SUB-DIVISION.

For the Fortnight ended 24th June 1874.

Heads of account chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Expenditure in the fortnight under report.			Total expenditure up to date.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies ...	22,666	12	7	8,942	5	8	31,509	2	3
Package and incidentals ...	2,705	7	6	.....	.....	.....	2,705	7	6
Storage, including building ...	10,152	3	1	.....	.....	.....	10,152	3	1
Grants-in-aid for charitable relief ...	3,845	9	0	.....	.....	.....	3,845	9	0
Miscellaneous ...	21,953	2	11	6,323	5	7	28,776	8	6
Purchase of grain by Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transport of Government grain ...	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	20,335	0	0	400	0	0	20,735	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent advance ...	11,241	14	0	6,196	9	9	17,438	7	9
Loans under the Land Improvement Act ...	8,92,184	1	11½	18,215	15	0½	9,10,400	1	0
Public Works or District Road Fund ...	8,63,508	5	0	1,14,201	9	1	9,77,709	14	1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>18,49,092</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>1,54,679</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>20,03,772</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

## G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULT, DURDHUNGA SUB-DIVISION.

Heads of account chargeable.	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Expenditure in the fortnight under report.			Total expenditure up to date.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, establishment, and office contingencies ...	56,979	1	4	14,010	4	10	70,989	6	2
Compensation to Railway Companies	....			....			....		
Package and incidentals	....			....			....		
Storage	20,218	11	9	300	0	0	20,518	11	9
Charitable relief	3,37,830	15	0½	314	0	0	3,38,144	15	0½
Public works	8,34,818	6	2	28,787	14	10	8,63,606	5	0
Miscellaneous	78,809	4	0	31,012	0	0	1,09,821	4	0
Purchase of grain by Government	3,225	5	6	....			3,225	5	6
Transport of Government grain	10,49,972	5	4	1,03,879	8	■	11,53,851	14	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed, &c.	62,300	0	0	....			62,300	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350	0	0	.....			2,350	0	0
Loans to municipalities and townships	.....			.....			.....		
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	31,761	4	10	....			31,761	4	10
Total	24,78,265	5	11½	1,78,303	12	4	26,56,569	2	3½

C. T. METCALPE,  
Additional Commissioner.

No. 3423—F, dated Sarun, the 3rd July 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

*Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.*

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

*Abundance or Scarcity of Supply in the Bazar.*

It was thought that with the rising of the rivers importations would largely increase, but this anticipation has not been fulfilled, there being a still greater falling off in the grain imports during the present fortnight, mainly in the Sewan sub-division, where the imports had decreased by more than one-half. The markets, however, continue to be sufficiently supplied, the demand being considerably reduced by the large advances being made to the cultivators.

2. In the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight the imports were: at Revelgunge, 33,200 maunds—nearly all barley, wheat, and gram; at Dooreegunge, 5,048 maunds; at Maharajgunge, 922 maunds, and from Chumparun, 590 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 1,694 and 1,346 maunds respectively.

3. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee sub-division, writes:—

“The imports from Revelgunge and Maharajgunge are going on very slowly; most of the pack-bullocks passing through Ekma take grain from Revelgunge to Maharajgunge, but do not stop in this sub-division.”

4. Mr. Barry, in charge of the Pursa sub-division, writes concerning the prices in his sub-division, as follows:—

“It is worthy of note that the lowest quotations are from the bazar in the Digwara thana, and that the grains are dearest in the northern part of the Pursa thana.”

And he adds as to supplies—

"There seems to be a fair supply of grain in the market, and I have constantly met strings of bullocks laden with grains; on the whole, the markets seem to be easier. I understand that 'channa' is selling at 21 seers in Patna, and I met a number of cartmen returning home from the transport service in Tirhoot laden with this pulse. Such a cheap rate in Patna cannot but affect the rates in this sub-division. I also hear grain is cheap in Lalgunge bazar, in Tirhoot, just on the other side of the Gunduk, but I have not yet received details of the rates."

5. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"Private importation of grain has fallen off considerably during the past fortnight, but the bazars in the division continue to be fully supplied. The private importations at Darowlee, Sewan, Siswan, and Gultani, during the period under report, amounted only to 23,774 maunds."

6. Regarding the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

"Prices continue to be much lower than they were a month or six weeks ago. The drain upon existing stocks has been materially reduced by the large distribution of advances, and there can be little doubt that, supplemented by our supplies, they will prove to be more than sufficient to carry the population on to the autumn harvest, particularly if the present prospect of an early harvest is realised."

*Kind and Price of Grain selling at the different Marts.*

7. The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement.

8. With the exception of Gurkha, Bussantpore, Bunniahpore, and Pursa in the Sudder sub-division, and Burhurria, Semmaria, Darowlee, Raghonathpore, and Burowlee in the Sewan sub-division, where prices are either stationary or show an upward tendency, prices have fallen still further during the fortnight, owing to the continued favorable prospects for the next harvest, and the diminution of the demand on the markets by the distribution of grain advances to the cultivators.

*Stock of Food in the hands of the People.*

9. Under this head Major Jackson, in charge of the Chupra sub-division, writes thus:—

"This question remains as before, difficult to learn anything about, and only to be judged of approximately. I should say in the north-west of the sub-division some scarcity exists, and not so much in the east and north-east. I judge by the result of advances now making. All want rice; those really in want do not refuse other kinds of grain which those in easier circumstances will not take, but clamour for rice only. I infer the scarcity or abundance of food-stocks accordingly."

10. For Manjhee, Mr. Tonnerre reports:—

"It is next to impossible to obtain any very definite information as to the stocks held by the people.

"Mahajums' 'arhats' or golahs are certainly not more than half full. The ryots' stocks are very slender. As a rule, not more than seven or eight persons in each village possess grain enough for their own requirements. In very large villages the proportion of well-to-do ryots is greater, and even these will not be able to supply grain to the coolies who work for them.

"In lesser villages the stocks are well nigh exhausted. In the few cases where private grain-stores exist, the quantity would last for about one month only."

11. And regarding the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry writes as follows:—

"This is everywhere reported to be low or nearly exhausted, except in some instances in which I have heard it rumoured that men of substance have hoarded large stocks (from 100 to 500 maunds) against the famine with a view to realizing. It is probable that such hoards exist; but with a falling market, and the abundant rainfall and prospect of a good harvest, the owners will have to throw their stocks on the market, and this will tend to lower prices still further. I have made particular inquiries on this head in Dighwara thana, and there seems reason to believe that the people there have but small stocks on hand; but they are pretty well off, the opium crop and rubber generally having put them in funds.

"There seems to be no scarcity of seed-grain.

"Mangoes are a fine crop, and form no inconsiderable source of food for a short time in a year like the present."

12. Mr. Hudson, in his narrative for the Musrakh sub-division, reports:—

"There is, I believe, no scarcity of supplies in the local bazars; none has ever been reported to me; and whatever there may have been, must have been pretty well supplemented by the late advances of grain. As these advances progress, all parties will have

stocks on hand, and will no longer be so dependent on the momentary supply at any particular mart."

The steadiness of prices in his sub-division, notwithstanding the large quantities of grain issued from the Government godowns, would however indicate considerable depletion of stocks, as has all along been anticipated.

13. Neither Mr. Wright nor Mr. Rattray makes any report on this point with respect to the state of the Sewan sub-division: stocks are probably low at the places in that sub-division noted in paragraph 8.

#### Rainfall.

14. There seems to have been abundant rain nearly every day all over the districts: here the rainfall during the fortnight has been 6·66, making, with the rainfall since, a total of 9·74 inches during the month of June. A spell of dry weather is now much to be desired.

15. From his head-quarters at Ekma, Mr. Tonnerre writes as follows regarding the Manjhee sub-division:—

"It rained a little on the 19th, 20th, 22nd, and 24th, and the rain was general. But on the 25th very heavy rain began: it rained without intermission throughout the afternoon, and nearly till morning. On the 26th the rain began afresh with increased force. I was out the whole of the forenoon, and visited the Chainpore and Ramgurih circles. Everywhere I saw sheets of water, and the country about Ramgurih was almost all under water. From the appearance of clouds, I think that we shall have very heavy rain to-day."

16. Regarding the Purna sub-division, Mr. Barry makes the following report:—

"I have been out in camp a good part of the fortnight, and wherever I have been rain has fallen heavily every day, with two exceptions only. The rain has been abundant, but not out of the common course.

"The constant rain is interfering with the weeding of the bhadoi crops."

17. The Executive Engineer, Captain May, has just returned from a tour *via* Chitowlee, Barhogah, Barowlee, and Rameollah, and thence in here, and mentions that he found weeding operations everywhere going on along his route; but I have noticed that the weeding is somewhat backward here, and no doubt the continual rainy weather somewhat interferes with the weeding operations now so necessary for the crops.

18. Mr. Hudson writes thus of the Musrukh sub-division:—

"The fall of rain has been very heavy, and almost without intermission, during the past fortnight, and affords promise of an abundant harvest and speedy termination of the scarcity. As already observed, agricultural operations are now proceeding everywhere in a brisk and lively manner, and it remains only to be feared lest the rains should be so heavy as to interrupt them."

19. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"The rainfall during the fortnight, as measured at Sewan, was 8·77 inches. There has been ample rain for agricultural purposes throughout the division."

20. And concerning the Hutwa sub-division, the following figures are supplied by Mr. Hodgkinson:—

Up to 13th June	...	...	...	7·79
Since 13th June	...	...	...	4·29
Total				12·08
19th June	...	...	...	·28
20th "	...	...	...	1·11
21st "	...	...	...	1·95
23rd "	...	...	...	·03
24th "	...	...	...	·19
25th "	...	...	...	·22
26th "	...	...	...	·29
27th "	...	...	...	·22
Total				4·29

#### State of the Crops.

21. The bhadoi crops are everywhere unusually forward, and a considerable area of empty indigo lands has been devoted this year to the makai crop. Generally, indeed, it may

be said that an exceptional breadth of land has this season been occupied by the bhadoi crops.

22. Mr. Tonnerre reports of the Manjhee sub-division:—

"The crops are very promising, and their forward state is quite exceptional. The following crops—makai, masuria, janera, kodo, sawan, arhur or rahar, cotton-plant, marua, keonee, and sathee, have been or are being sown.

"Dhan is being sown broad-cast, and the transplanting of marua is rapidly progressing.

"Weeding operations have also begun, and are giving employment to numbers of women and children.

"Nearly all the cheena has been cut, and in a few days there will be none standing. Even the unripe cheena will be cut and kept for seed, and other crops will be sown in its stead.

"The mango season has not been very successful, and the mangoes are few. The indigo crop at Ramgurni, Mobarrupore, and Bunwar factories, is much below the average."

23. Regarding the Pursa sub-division, the following is Mr. Barry's report:—

23. "Everything is looking fresh and green, and no damage of any kind has been sustained by the young crops. Makai is sown largely in every village, and, in pergunnah Kusmer, occupies a very large percentage of the ground; it promises to be an excellent crop, and is already nine inches to one foot high in many fields. Weeding is going on; still very much remains to be done. The people do not seem to be pushing forward their work, though no doubt the rain has kept them back. Kodo, sawan, marua, tengooni, masuria, are much in the same condition, all requiring much labor to weed out the grass.

"Bhadoi rice promises well, but wants weeding much. Plots of rice for transplantation on the low lands exist everywhere, but the fields for aghani rice (dhan) are, with a few exceptions, not yet being ploughed up and prepared. These fields are now covered with grass, but they will all be broken up within the next 15 or 20 days, and the aghani rice planted out when the fields are deep in water.

"In Kusmer pergunnah (which is not a rice-country) almost every field is sown down with makai, or some rain crop or other. Whereas from Kapasporah to Makair the fields are chiefly rice-fields, lying green in grass, so the contrast is very striking. Of course around the villages and on the higher and drier bits of ground, makai, kodo, arhur, and such like have been sown to a considerable extent in the latter tract.

"Indigo promises to be a splendid crop and is growing luxuriantly; the latter sowings are doing well. The weeding gives employment to a large number of persons, and, with fine weather, will give employment to still more."

24. Beyond what is stated at paragraph 18, Mr. Hudson does not notice the state of crops in his sub-division.

25. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan reports as follows:—

"The heavy rains we have had have enabled the ryots to push on and complete the ploughing and preparation of their lands everywhere, and the bhadoi crops are now nearly all in the ground, and have germinated and sprung up well.

"During the first week of the fortnight, I made a tour round by the places named in the margin, and found the crops looking exceedingly well. Those sown early look healthy and strong, and as far as can at present be judged, give every promise of an early and good harvest. If things go on as they are at present doing, the marua crop should be reaped before the end of July, and Indian-corn in August. The dhan seedlings in nursery beds seem also to be getting on very well."

Pertabpore.  
Berepore.  
Hutwa.  
Gopalgunge.  
Manurah.  
Manjhee and Kahala.

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes as follows of the crops in thanas Sewan and Darowlee:—

"Kodo, rahar, &c., are already sown everywhere in these ilakas, and have grown up to three inches. Transplantation of marua is being carried on. Three-fourths of the makai in the ilaka of Sewan, and about half in the ilaka of Darowlee, is already sown, and the remainder is being sown. In some fields it has grown up to three inches; in others it is now germinating. Much of paddy-seed is sown. The young plants of paddy also have grown up to four inches, and everything as yet promises well.

"Mr. Rattray in his report states: During the past fortnight, owing to the heavy and continuous fall of rain we have had, cultivation has been extensively carried on. The millet crop is now being harvested, and the outturn has been a very fair one."

26. And regarding the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

"The autumn crops have been all sown and planted out, and are at present all that can be desired. Perhaps a day or two of sunny weather would improve the Indian-corn (makai)."

*Condition of the People.*

27. During the fortnight I visited the Chatowlee and Burhogah circles in the Bussunt-pore thana. While elsewhere the physical condition of the people throughout the district appears to the casual observer generally good, I consider that their condition in the Bussunt-pore thana can be seen at a glance to be much below what it would be in ordinary years. The people on the relief works are silent and dull, and the clothing of many is ragged and insufficient, and the look generally under-fed; while here and there among the children pitiable objects of leanness are to be seen. As there, as elsewhere, relief works have been continuously carried on for many months, the exceptionally destitute appearance of the people of those parts can only be accounted for by the fact that the wages received on the relief works are insufficient for full sustenance, and this is Mr. Murray's opinion. The apparent anomaly of the wages sufficing to keep the people elsewhere in fair condition may be due to the fact that where, as in the Bussunt-pore thana, numbers of the higher castes are employed, whole families will not come on the works; while in other parts where the proportion of lower castes is greater and caste prejudices do not prevail, all of the family finding employment, the aggregate wages are found to be sufficient.

28. Regarding the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows under this head:—

"The condition of the people is fairly good, but it is wonderful how the people of one village exhibit unmistakable signs of suffering, whereas their neighbours seem strong and stout.

"I have seen many ryots, in one village in particular, though in good health, much under-fed.

"They are, however, all reassured, and feel no anxiety now that grain advances are being pushed on.

"All cultivators are at work in their fields, encouraged by the prospect of unusually fine crops.

"Cultivation is general everywhere, except of course in paddy lands, which are now beginning to be rendered fit for agricultural operations by the late heavy rains.

"The land about Ramgurb is in great measure paddy land, so is not being cultivated as yet.

"I must here contradict a statement made by Baboo Taraprasad, relief superintendent, about Baboo Gugadhar Pershad of Chainpore. Chainpore is in my sub-division, and the reporting Baboo belongs to another. In Chainpore, Baboo Gugadhar Pershad is giving employment to some 250 men in the building or repairing of his residence, and not to 1,000 as stated by the relief superintendent. This I have ascertained from karpardazes and others who know the real state of things. Again, all those workmen are skilled workmen, and the affair is not, as will be seen, one of charitable relief. *Palman qui meruit ferat*: so I am bound to state the real facts of the case.

"I shall allude to the conduct of the Chainpore Baboo further on."

29. The following is Mr. Barry's report of the Pursa sub-division:—

"Considering the famine rates at which food has been selling, the condition of the people generally must be considered matter for congratulation. The wonder is, that it is not far worse. In Kusmer pergunnah, which is supposed to be well off, I was struck with the appearance of the crowds of cultivators who surrounded my tent to apply for advances of grain. I scrutinised each applicant as he was called up, and I found the great majority of them lean, thin, and in bad condition, and decidedly below par. They are far from being so well nourished as in ordinary years, and doubtless this has been brought about by insufficiency of food. I have noticed, on more careful observation, the same thing in Pursa thana, and many of the applicants have apparently been in great want. Many of the higher class of ryots are in a much worse condition than those coolies who have been six months on relief works, the latter being generally plump and strong.

"With regard to the laborers on relief works, I have nothing new to say. The few who are in very bad condition are often those who have been a short time on the works, and who have been driven there as a last resort. I calculate about 5 per cent. are in this predicament."

30. Mr. Hudson, the Musrukh Sub-divisional Officer, has received bad reports of certain villages within his charge, which I refrain from quoting, as they have not as yet been confirmed. Mr. Hudson has been instructed to investigate them personally, and I shall proceed myself to his head-quarters at Gopalpore on the 4th.

31. The Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan makes the following report:—

"The condition of the people continues good. The agricultural classes are now busily engaged in their fields, and are already employing large numbers of the laboring classes."

Of the people in thanas Sewan and Darowlee, the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkishore Narain, writes as follows:—

"The condition of the people in both the elakas is good. Early and sufficient rains have contributed much to early agriculture, and have given agriculturists much hope of future



goodness. Government aid in different forms has made men even not to feel the common wants of this season."

The following is from Mr. Rattray's report under this head:—

"The condition of the people continues favorable, and reports from the relief circles show that no serious distress prevails. In a tour made by me during the fortnight through the northern part of the sub-division, I did not notice any distress or destitution except amongst the class of professional beggars, who however are being well provided for at the different relief circles. The poorer classes are still finding ample work on the public roads and tanks, and the demand for labor in the fields is gradually increasing as the time approaches for transplanting paddy and other crops."

32. Mr. Hodgkinson has apparently still nothing to add to his former reports under this head, as he does not notice the subject.

*Known cases of Mucry and Starvation.*

33. No deaths by starvation, of which confirmatory evidence has been obtained, have been reported.

*Grain-thefts or Robberies.*

34. There have been fourteen cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

**B.—RELIEF WORKS.**

35. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 218,097, and the numbers on the last day was 156,326, showing a decrease of about 30 per cent. at the end of the fortnight.

Compared with the mean daily numbers of the previous fortnight, the number on the last day of the fortnight under review had decreased in the several sub-divisions below named in the proportions given—

Sub-divisions.				Mean daily number of the previous fortnight	Number on the last day of this fortnight.	Decrease per cent.
1.	Chupra	...	...	70,492	31,365	55
2.	Manjhee	...	...	34,849	12,849	64
3.	Pursu	...	...	11,105	7,751	30
4.	Sewan	...	...	31,888	16,390	48
5.	Hutwa	...	...	14,196	7,322	49
Total				162,531	75,547	53

while the number in the Musrukh sub-division had increased by 19 per cent. The increase in the latter sub-division, concurrently with a large decrease in all other sub-divisions, is due to more work being provided, and affords, in my opinion, evidence of increased distress. Throughout the last fortnight, about one-third of the entire population of the Bussuntapore thana has been on the relief works. Notwithstanding this, the cultivation there, as elsewhere, is exceptionally forward. Now, however, that the weeding must be commencing, Mr. St. Joseph, the superintendent of works there, has been sent instructions to turn off the works all able-bodied persons, both adults and children of either sex, who may be required for this purpose. Though this precaution has been taken, I do not myself think that it will be needed, as the present rates of wages on the relief works are certainly lower than what could be earned in the fields. The rates of grain payment now everywhere in force are the following:—

				Cleaned rice.	Uncleaned rice.	Other kinds of grain.
				Cks.	Cks.	Cks.
Men	...	...	...	10	13	16
Women	...	...	...	7½	9	12
Boys and girls	...	...	...	5	6	8
Small children	...	...	...	2½	3	4

Being the equivalent of the money wages of 1 anna, 9 pies, 6 pies, and 3 pies, at the rate of 10, 13, and 16 seers for the rupee respectively. These rates, though undoubtedly only barely sufficient to sustain life, have been fixed with the view of enforcing resort to task or piece-work on the ordinary labor rates, and it remains to be seen whether the desired end will now be attained. At present the coolies in Bussuntpore are reported to prefer the one anna wages even to piece-work. It was not possible to effect this change until now, when ample means of agricultural employment for the people have at length rendered it safe to introduce it. All tank-works have been closed; and now that the last fortnight's returns have conclusively shown that our relief works do not keep the people from their fields, on further consideration I have decided to continue to maintain such road works as can still be carried on throughout the rains. There is undoubtedly some risk in closing the works altogether, even for a limited time, and it is as well not to incur it.

*Sale of Grain to Laborers on the Works.*

36. About 20,000 maunds of grain were sold during the fortnight to laborers; and since the issue, on the 18th, of orders from this office, prescribing for the future direct payments in grain for six out of seven days, about 8,000 maunds have been paid away. Since receipt of the Government orders directing grain payments on the seventh day also, directions have now been issued that none but grain payments are for the future to be made. With reference to Government letter No. 526—T.F. of the 26th June 1874, it is explained that the cash payments during this and the previous fortnight have been due to the adoption of the first alternative prescribed by Government order to 2853—S. L. of the 4th May last, under which cash payments, combined with sale of grain on the works, were allowed. Direct grain payments however having been found to be more convenient, as well as preferable on many other grounds, the change has now been effected, and the grain is brought from the gahals by huneahs, who are paid in money at the rate of two pie per maund per mile as cost of carriage, besides an allowance of one anna for every maund served out on the works by them.

*Collection and Despatch of Laborers to Some Canal Works.*

37. The scheme for despatching a body of laborers to the Some Canal Works has for the present fallen through. Captain May thus explains this result:—

"With reference to your request, desiring to be informed why more coolies than those sent have not gone to Arrah, I have only to repeat what I have already several times told you verbally, that I, as well as the assistant engineers in charge of sub-divisions, and superintendents of works and overseers in charge of works, have used our utmost endeavours to persuade the men to go, explaining to them fully the favorable conditions under which they would go, and the advantages they would gain by doing so.

"They have been suspicious all along that they would be sent elsewhere beyond Arrah, and I personally assured them that such would not be the case with a single man, and offered them my life as their security, in the event of a single individual being sent beyond Arrah. They put forward the difficulty of sending remittances to their homes, and I informed them that this would be arranged for them all in a complete and safe manner, and that all remittances they send would reach their people quite safely, and from whom they would receive intimation of the arrival of their remittances.

"The few who have gone, 71 in number, have been there before, and are mostly men who have no lands to cultivate. A large number of men on the tramway road engaged to go, and asked to be paid up to date, which was done, and then they refused to go, saying that their time for cultivation had arrived, and that they preferred remaining here and doing the best they could for themselves.

"I was at first under the impression that their being able to obtain rice at 16 seers per rupee, and having to take their families with them, were causes which prevented their going, but the stopping of sale of grain to them, and the cancelling of the order about their families, proved that the above were not the causes; and I can only attribute the cause of their not going, either to suspicion of being sent elsewhere or to their unwillingness to leave their houses."

38. Information was subsequently received from Captain Heywood at Arrah, that he could only provide for about 3,000 instead of 20,000 laborers. It remains to be seen whether this limited number can be obtained later on.

*State Emigration to British Rumah.*

39. None have presented themselves for emigration during the fortnight, and while the agricultural season lasts, it is not probable that any one will agree to go.

**D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.**

*Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.*

40. The usual statement accompanies.

*Gradual expenditure from Government grain stores, and possibility of more grain being actually required.*

41. The accompanying statement revised according to the latest data, shows the probable grain requirements of the district in the future, and still exhibits a deficit of two

lakhs of maunds. It is reported that the golahs at Amnour, Musrukh, Bussuntpore, Maharajgunge, and Syedpoorah will soon be exhausted. The grain payments to relief laborers throughout the Musrukh, Chuprah, Bussuntpore, and Manjhee thanas will then be dependent on the transport of supplies from the Purnea golah in the case of the two former thanas, and from the Sewan golah for the two latter. I confess that I do not look forward to the early exhaustion of the grain supplies in the Musrukh sub-division without anxiety; and with reference to the difficulties of transport, when the roads become more cut up, and the carts are all engaged in carting indigo, and also to the necessity of making the grain advances to the cultivator at once if any good is to be done, it seems urgently advisable that this district should be succoured at once, if the grain allotment is to be increased, or if not, the grain payments to relief laborers should be suspended where necessary. Mr Murray of Burhoga informs me, that he now finds that his original advances to ryots will not suffice, and that more will have to be given to support them. He is already drawing on the Barrowlee golah for 7,000 maunds to make up the deficiency in his original requirements, and there will not be more than 7,000 or 8,000 maunds remaining there, which cannot be abstracted without still further reducing the supplies for the Sewan sub-division.

42. Mr. Tonnerre reports as follows under this head, regarding the Manjhee sub-division:—

"More grain will be required for this sub-division. The entire allotment consisted of 25,600 maunds, and I am of opinion that 10,000 extra maunds ought to be sent for this sub-division *as soon as possible*. More will hereafter be required, perhaps as much as 10,000 maunds. As is generally known, there has been a considerable deficiency in the reputed weight of each bag, i.e., 2 maunds. I have calculated that in the 25,000 maunds allotted to this sub-division, there will be a deficiency of four to five seers per bag. The above average was drawn from weightment of 3,942 bags, some at Ekmah and some at Manjhee. This gives us, then, a deficit of 1,406 maunds 10 seers. This added on to the 10,000 maunds extra required, gives a total of 20,406 maunds 10 seers. This calculation does not, of course, include any grain that may be required for relief works."

#### E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

43. The statement accompanying, shows the advances of grain made up to date, except for Bussuntpore, the correct figures for which, owing to mismanagement of the previous golahdar who has been dismissed, have still not yet been received; and money advances are shown under head "Financial Results."

44. Major Jackson, in charge of the Chuprah thana relief sub-division, reports as follows under this head:—

"Village lists prepared by group superintendents keep daily coming in, but notwithstanding that the arrangement must now be pretty fully understood throughout the country, I find myself delayed with individual applications, all of which take a great deal of time in attending to and answering, many of them belonging to districts out of my sub-division. All applications for grain are at once acceded to, except when coming from parts where it is well known only rubber crops are grown, such as the Denrah on the river bank &c., where there were excellent crops this last season. I find this does not prevent the application being made, feelings of delicacy not appearing to exist much amongst the general population. In fact the evidences of universal greediness make the position of an advancing officer very difficult. Time cannot be afforded for minute enquiries, and food must be thrown into the country. Very few lists are at the disposal of that officer to prevent his being deceived, and no doubt in many instances he is so; but I have reason to believe in the necessity for assistance to the people, many come in gladly taking whatever description of grain is offered them, whilst the well-to-do at once reject advances of any kind except rice. They of course receive nothing, but time is taken up in listening to their petitions, and I regret that the more deserving have to stand over till their wants have been enquired into. For one village list settled and disposed of, three, four, or five petitions of sorts have to be heard, and orders passed on them. As regards cash advances for seed-grain and bullocks, I confess myself to be in a difficulty. To a man, the villagers are eager to get the money, and merely, as a rule, I believe, to pay off their debts, and not for the purposes ostensibly set forth. The petitions are generally for an amount of cash equal to the grain requirements, and the only check I have is the report of the Group Superintendent, who again can hardly have time to make enquiries into the separate wants of each village. I have only made advances of Rs. 419 under this head, and have returned all others for further enquiry. The Group Superintendents are all new men, and have not as yet got into full working swing. As a rule, they do not realise the necessity for extra care in enquiry into such matters, but I hope next fortnight to obtain better information from them to enable me to act. In Arwa, Mr Macleod has largely met the wants of his circle in grain, but has only given Rs. 25 for purchase of bullocks. From Gurkha, I regret to say, that again no returns have been received for this fortnight; large grain advances are, I know, being made, but I am ignorant to what extent now I am in possession of the village lists of the circle, or of their distribution to Group Superintendents."

45. I am confident that Major Jackson will not make advances where they are not needed, but as, if any good is to be done, no time is to be lost, I trust that he will press on advances in his sub-division as speedily as possible, consistently with care in their distribution.

## 46. The following is Mr. Tonnerre's report of the Manjhee sub-division:—

"I have now got all my circles into full working order, but they exhibit very different results.

"*Chainpore* circle, under my immediate superintendence, has been provided for with the exception of three villages only—Nyagawn, Atturhoe and Jharhee. In all three, the maliks have succeeded in preventing the making up of the lists satisfactorily.

"I have stretched the point for the maliks as much as possible—so far even as to delay the advance of grain for the village of Tuswar for a whole week, owing to representation made by Baboo Gunga Persad Sahoo, of Bagowrah. The latter promised to come and prove his assertion, but though about three weeks have elapsed, he has not come. I have, therefore, ordered the advance to be made at once. In one village where they are nearly all maliks, no advances are needed (*Deepoorah*). In all the other villages advances are being made, or have been made. All bonds have been filed in my office.

"*Pursah* circle, under Baboo Roopnarain Singh, has yet about thirty-seven villages left unprovided for, and in thirty-six others advances are in progress.

"*Bunear* circle, under Moulvi Inainuddeen, factory manager, shows twenty-seven out of forty-two villages provided for.

"*Rangurh* circle, under Oolait Hussien, manager of the factory, shows twenty-four villages provided for out of fifty-one.

"The returns of Jaintpore circle have not been received.

"Making advances is a most difficult task. The advances were assuming such gigantic proportions that I was obliged to return list after list for correction.

"The Pursah circle officer being asked to fix an average of *one* maund per ryot, sent me a list in which *each* man was to receive *one* maund, whether he wanted it or not.

"There is no remedy in such cases. Each list is certified as correct, and I am always told that every chittack asked for is *requisite*, absolutely so, and yet the demands seem exorbitant.

"If I cut down a list, numberless complaints are put in. In many cases, putwarees combine with ryots to obtain excessive advances."

"On the other hand maliks try to prevent the taking of advances at all by the ryots. Under these circumstances, I am forced to give according to verified lists. If any summary measures are resorted to to diminish advances, evil results may ensue, whereas it is the safest to trust to group superintendent, putwaree, and jeyth ryot.

"All lists before being passed are attested by the group superintendent, putwaree (where present), and in the latter's absence, by the jeyth ryot.

"In the bond, the value of the grain taken by each ryot is specified, so that he is perfectly aware of the debt owed by him to Government.

"In my last report, I hope to be able to state that *all* advances have been completed. If the advances are not given out at once, their good effects will be lost. It will be seen, therefore, how difficult it is to combine rapidity and accuracy in such undertakings."

## 47. Mr. Barry writes as follows regarding the Pursa sub-division:—

"The advances in the Tehtee, Jelalpore, Arwa and Nowada circles are approaching completion, and have been done in a most satisfactory manner. The advances in the Pursa and Seetalpore circle and in my own circles are going on, and now that the machinery of group superintendents is fairly set agoing, I hope to complete the work in a very short time. Six group superintendents have been appointed in Seetalpore circle, and Moulvie Sheikh Abdool Alli is entering with great zeal and spirit into the work. I have explained the rules of procedure to him, and he and his amle are fully alive as to the essential points to be attended to. I expect the work to be well and quickly done; and I hope to visit Seetalpore again next fortnight and to find it pretty well completed.

"In the Pursa circle in charge of the moonsif, 4 group superintendents have been appointed, and the moonsif tells me the work will now proceed rapidly. The moonsif takes a most intelligent interest in the work, and I am satisfied that it will be well done. He has a large number of cases ready for decision, and only awaited my return to head-quarters to have some doubts cleared up.

"For the villages in my own charge in Pursa thana, I have made arrangements for 7 groups with a superintendent to each, and an 8th group, consisting of large and important villages, I have allotted to the sudder canoongo.

"The group superintendents are sending in lists and their reports but slowly, so I cannot say that I have made much progress. The group superintendents complain that putwarees are often absent or absconding, and that zemindars often do all in their power to oppose them and impede the work. Now that I have got power to take up criminal cases, I intend to bring the Penal Code to bear against recalcitrant putwarees; but I hope this will seldom be required. In a good many villages along the banks of the Gunduk, the group superintendents report that the ryots do not need, and do not ask for advances; while, in regard to some villages, it is reported that the zemindars have given their ryots grain, and

thus placed them above want. In this way, the number of villages in the list requiring advances will be diminished.

"Under the system of visitation from village to village, each group superintendent carries with him a list of villages contained in his group, and signed blank perwanahs for the putwarees, and notices for the zemindars in each village in his circle. He has no more to do but to go into a village, serve an order on the putwaree to file his list, and send a notice to the malik, asking them to become security, make a summary enquiry, and forward his report to me. This looks simple enough in theory, but many obstacles are met in practice: the putwaree is not to be found, or he raises objections and will consult the malik; or the malik forbids his ryots or refuses to take the notice, and so on. I should be happy if each group superintendent could do one village a day. The constant rain also impedes the work. Hitherto the maliks have generally refused to become security; and not seldom they refuse to return an answer to the notice. In these circumstances, I have instructed superintendents to take the best security they can get, and explain that if the security is good, the malik's refusal will not prevent the advance being made.

"As to the Kusmer pergunnah, I have been moving about in it for the last five days, and I find that the northern half of the pergunnah is in much the same condition as Pursa. The people are not quite so distressed as in Pursa, yet they are eager and willing to take advances of grain, and yesterday I had no less than upwards of forty petitions from this tract alone.

"I therefore propose to appoint two group superintendents to enquire into these cases, and to visit those villages which are reported as distressed. I hope this will meet with your approval. The southern portion of the pergunnah does not require assistance. The cultivators of this pergunnah were prevented from coming forward to ask for advances in consequence of the false reports circulated by zemindars, that advances would not be made by Government unless the maliks became security, and for four days I received few or no petitions. It was rumoured that the object of Government in making advances was, by inducing the malik to pledge his right in the soil, to get the ryots and malik into its own hands, and at the day of reckoning to sell up the malik, abolish the zemindars and zemindari system, become sole proprietor of the soil, and get the whole country into its grasp, like the Government of Nepal; and that it was for this purpose solely that so many thesedars have been brought down from the North-Western Provinces. I did what I could to correct these delusions, and the consequence was a flood of petitions yesterday for advances. To sum up, there have been advanced up to date 22,986 mauts to about 8,478 persons (the number of persons is not stated in the Arwa return, and about 150 villages have been disposed of, leaving about 360 villages still on hand.

"Thus, in Tehtee circle only 3 villages remain for disposal.

in Jelalpore	"	7	"	"
in Arwa	"	16	"	"
in Nawada	"	6	"	"

In the other circles and groups the work is only beginning to get into full swing, and much remains to be done. I hope to proceed shortly to Ramcohab to consult with Mr. Hugh Llewellyn as regards the Marowra circle in which nothing has yet been done, and I have already written to him on the subject.

"There are many villages in which indigo planters have an interest at a distance from their factories, and which they have not included in their circles, or which it would have been inconvenient to include. In such cases I have taken precautions that no advances be made to the ryots without taking the opinion of the indigo planter concerned, who is generally the thescadar, and has a strong interest in keeping the ryots in a solvent position. Thus the Tehtee factory has many villages in the Pursa circle, and the Ramcohab and Arwa factories have villages in my groups."

48. I have heard that such reports as are alluded to by Mr. Barry are elsewhere spread about, and they afford evidence of the obstructions thrown by zemindars in the way of advances for the support of their ryots, whom, at the same time, they very generally decline to assist themselves. Under the circumstances stated by Mr. Barry, his proposal to make advances in the northern portion of pergunnah Kusmer has been approved.

49. Mr. Hudson, in charge of the Musrukh sub-division reports thus:—

"It is well worthy of notice, however, the amount of delay which applicants for tucavoe themselves throw in the way of the speedy disposal of their claims; and how very dilatory even those who have had their applications granted are in coming forward for payment. I have by me now, some half-dozen cases completely finished, and with the certificates prepared, and waiting only the appearance of the parties, who might have been paid a week ago. In one notable instance, they refused at the last moment to take the advance, merely because the zemindars guaranteed repayment of the money, in case the applicants should fail. It is, indeed, absurd to ignore the fact that, as a general rule, ryots and zemindars are antagonistic classes; and that whereas the latter throw every obstacle in the way of their tenants applying for advances, the former regard every intervention on the part of the maliks as an act of direct hostility. Very few indeed of the zemindars have applied for grain advances to assist their ryots; and where they have done so, there is too much reason to fear

that they have been actuated by jealousy of some neighbouring factory, of which the manager has been appointed circle officer. This is especially noticeable in the case of Kalee Persad of Keoteah, whose application for Rs. 6,000 worth of grain has been lying before me, almost ready for payment for the past month, without any intention, I believe, on his part of ever receiving the advance; while he uses the circumstance of his being an applicant to try and establish some hold on certain villages in dispute between him and the factories of Banaghat and Rajaputty. The action of Thakoor Pershad of Dighwa, also, has been of the same character. This zemindar has never been near me but once when I was encamped close to his factory, and has never supported any of the applications of his tenants. But a few days since he sent a hundred of the Dighwa Assamees with petitions to me, that they did not want to take advances from Rajaputty, a proceeding which, considering that applications are *waited* for, and not *called* for, recalls to mind a certain old French proverb.

"The villages in the Bussuntpore and Musmikh thanas which remain, after deducting those included in the relief circles, number 225 in the former and 280 in the latter. These are now mapped out, the former into 24 and the latter into 28 group superintendentships, each group superintendent having, on an average, ten villages in his beat. These men are to send in a weekly report of the condition of affairs in their groups, and are, moreover, commissioned to test the lists filed by villages applying for advances, and the securities offered by applicants.

"There are now no less than 47 cases in the hands of the group superintendents of the Musmikh thana. Advances of grain to village communities are proceeding briskly. I have made 41 of these during the past fortnight, and also 58 advances of money to individual ryots, for the purchase of seed grain and cattle."

50. The following is the report of the Sewan sub-divisional officer:—

"No advances have been made by me during the fortnight; all applicants have been referred to Mr. Ratnuy. The following is his report under this head:—

"The preparation of the village lists for grain advances is progressing fairly in spite of the opposition of land-holders and others. Lists of 597 villages have been prepared and sent in to me. These have been approved of, and grain is now in course of distribution in these villages. The grain allotted to these villages amounts to 76,185 maunds 8 seers 8 chittaks. Lists of over four hundred villages are still under preparation, but owing to the apathy of several of the circle officers, and their fear of responsibility, there is a likelihood of some delay in the completion of these lists."

"In some of the relief circles those whose names have been entered in the lists for grain advances are being put to inconvenience by the circle officers delaying the distribution of the grain, arising from a fear of accepting any responsibility in the matter. I have personally urged upon them the necessity of their taking a more lively interest in their charge, and I hope I shall have no occasion to make a special report on the subject."

"It will be seen that the allotment of grain made in accordance with the village lists, together with grain already given in advances to zemindars and others, amount to close upon the total quantity of Government grain in store in the sub-division, and on the completion of all the village lists now under preparation, the requirements will exceed the quantity in store. It is obvious that personally I cannot enquire into every individual application of grain. A very large number of the village lists were rejected by me owing to the quantity of grain allotted being excessive; very few, if any, of the circle officers personally enquire into the status of the people or the village lists. Judging from the condition of the people and the favorable progress in cultivation, I do not think there will be any necessity for the distribution of the total quantity of grain mentioned in the village lists, and I have, therefore, directed advances to be made in monthly instalments of one-fourth of the allotment of each village."

"Very few applications were made to me by zemindars for grain advances during the fortnight. The prices fixed by Government, the division of the allotments into instalments, and the fact of applicants being required to stand security for advances made to their tenants, are the reasons urged by applicants for their refusal. There were four applicants, and the quantity of grain advanced amounted to 591<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> maunds of the value of Rs. 1,726-0-5. Advances by circle

officers to zemindars for their private consumption amounted to 1,218<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> maunds, value Rs. 3,434-13-0.

"Grain advances, amounting to 962 maunds, were made by the circle officer at Hursore, but particulars have not been received. The sum of Rs. 4,000 was paid to circle officers for advances for the purchase of seed-grain and cattle."

"The sum of Rs. 10 was paid for the completion of a well."

"The arrangement of giving the grain advances to the ryots whose names appear in the village lists, in four instalments, is the best that could be devised under the circumstances, as delay in giving the grain or a portion of it, at present, would do away with the benefit it is intended to confer on the ryots; but in accordance with the Commissioner's verbal orders

Mr. Rattray has been directed to

*NOTE.*—This is what is being done elsewhere, and what should have been done in Mr. Wright's sub-division; if it is not done, which I doubt—as this is the first thing that every circle officer naturally considers, where advances are needed and there is no adequate security—such advances are directed to be made from charitable relief funds.

J. B. D.

make special enquiries, before the second instalments of grain are issued, regarding the status of the men taking the advances, as it is feared that many of them are men well-to-do, who do not require assistance, and others are taking advances far beyond their means ever to repay. The Commissioner wishes that grain advances should be made in proportion to the quantity of land that each ryot on the list cultivates. This can easily be ascertained by a reference to the zemindars, and from the putwarees' papers."

51. Mr. Hodgkinson reports under this head as follows, regarding the Hutwah Estate:—

"The first distribution of advances has just been concluded; and the second instalment is now being given out. Up to date of last reports, 52,712 maunds 15 seers 5 chittacks have been distributed.

52. It is thought by some that the ryots in this crisis should be left to the tender mercies of the mahajuns, and obtain advances at the cost of a life-long enslavement; but I have ground for supposing that this is not the intention of the Government, and I can conceive no more legitimate way of expending the Government grain than in advances for the support of the ryots under the pressure of these trying times.

#### F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

53. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement.

54. Mr. Tonnerre makes the following report under this head, regarding the Manjhee sub-division:—

"No returns have been received from Pursah, Ramgurbh and Taintpore circles, and I really cannot account for the delay.

"In Chainpore circle, cotton is being given out to purdanasheens, &c., more strictly speaking, to any woman of a high caste who will not do coolie's work.

"A seer is given to each with 12 annas in money. This supply lasts them for a fortnight, at the end of which they bring back 14½ chittacks of thread, and the process is repeated.

"The same system is in force all through the sub-division.

"I am trying to start a colony of distressed weavers to convert all the thread into cloth.

"I have given cotton to 35 women, and in Bunwar circle 227 have received cotton.

"I have settled the following rates for distribution of grain as charitable relief, no money being given at all:—

	Seers.
Full grown man ... ..	26 cleaned grain.
Woman ... ..	20 "
Big child ... ..	15 "
Small child ... ..	10 "

The above quantity is given for a month in fortnightly instalments. The following is the system followed. A list of all lame, blind, &c., being drawn up for a village, they receive tickets for fortnightly supply of stores according to prescribed scale. The grain is given to the putwaree or jeyth ryot for distribution.

"Many attempts are made to obtain charity without need of it, but they are mostly detected.

"I append a statement of money spent in charitable relief. No return having been received from Jaintpore circle, its operations are not included in the return."

#### SUB-DIVISION OF MANJHEE.

Cash account for month of June 1874.

Receipts.			Disbursement.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
1. Opening balance .....	87	13 0	Expenditure under heading B .....	74	6 11
2. Remittances from District Relief Committee .....	3,400	0 0	Ditto ditto C. ....	162	14 0
3. Recoveries by sale of manufactures and otherwise, under heading C .....			Ditto ditto D. ....	45	0 0
4. Recoveries by sale of rice—see under heading D. ....			Miscellaneous .....		
5. Local subscriptions .....			For orphans .....		
				Total .....	283 4 11
				By balance .....	3,205 7 1
Total .....	3,487	13 0	Grand Total .....	3,487	13 0

55. Concerning the Pursa sub-division, Mr. Barry writes as follows:—

"Under this head I have little to say. Things are much as they were last fortnight. Instead of money, grain is now being given out to the poor at Seetalpore, and I have made similar arrangements for Kusmer, Dighwara and Pursa circles. At Kusmer there were no complaints; at Dighwara a few, but matters have been put right. As to the other circles, the work is safe in the hands of the English circle officers.

"I have undertaken no charitable relief myself as I must be constantly on the move.

"As far as I can judge, the work is going on in a satisfactory manner, and very few people come to my tent asking for relief, which would seem to show that the wants of those in need are fairly met.

"In the villages as yet visited by group superintendents, very few persons in need have been found or reported as in want of assistance. The names of any such are sent to the charitable relief circle officers for disposal.

"During the fortnight in 7 circles (excluding Kusmer, returns from which have not arrived) there were no less than 5,568 persons on the registers as charitably relieved. The lower rates for spinning and weaving have been promulgated and accepted by the people."

56. The following is Mr. Hudson's narrative of the Masrukh sub-division, under this head, may be quoted. He writes:—

"I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of informing you of the result of the action taken by me, for the saving of the lives of cattle during the excessive drought. You are aware that you sanctioned my permitting each putwarree to expend Rs. 100 on the part of Government in digging "baooles" in empty tanks; and a purwanah was issued to each individual putwarree to that effect. The great majority of these purwanahs were received; for I have the reports of action taken on them now filed in my office. Yet not one single "baooles" is reported dug."

57. As the zemindars would be likely to throw obstructions in the way of the putwarrees carrying out the instructions received with the reservation I deemed it proper to enforce in the interests of Government, I somewhat anticipated this result. But in the absence of reports to the contrary, it is to be hoped that notwithstanding the undoubtedly great scarcity of water at one time, the people managed to tide over the difficulty without any great loss of life among the cattle, and without necessitating the expenditure of Government funds.

58. The following is Mr. Wright's report of the Sewan sub-division:—

"The accompanying statement shews the number of persons who have received gratuitous relief, and those who have received relief in the way of cotton spinning. Four hundred and twenty-six persons have received cooked food at the Sewan poor-house.

No reports have been received of any orphans being thrown on charity by the famine."

59. And Mr. Hodgkinson supplies the following figures for the Hutwah Estate:—

"The numbers in receipt of charitable relief is shewn in annexed table. 3,763 maunds 4 seers and 1 chittack of grain had been expended up to date of last reports from centres.

Serial number.	Name of Circle.	Average number receiving cooked food.	Number receiving uncooked food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton spinning.	Number specially relieved by village officer under (D.)	Total.
1	Hutwah ... ..	55	1,079	163	.....	1,297
2	Sreepore ... ..	217	722	101	.....	1,040
3	Munirah ... ..	27	69	.....	190	286
4	Kahala ... ..	.....	16	.....	.....	16
5	Jagdshpore ... ..	146	.....	51	.....	197
6	Chackia ... ..	43	.....	.....	.....	43
7	Bhorey ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Dhobowl ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Marun ... ..	453	1,085	308	105	1,951
10	Kattayah ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Chumookha ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Dhuguree ... ..	57	118	.....	.....	175
13	Somwahala ... ..	60	104	.....	.....	264
14	Gopalgunge ... ..	52	.....	.....	.....	52
15	Udhicapore ... ..	.....	21	.....	.....	21
	Total ... ..	1,110	3,292	623	304	5,329



## C.—THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

60. The financial results of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown			21,92,744	1 0½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works, <i>vide</i> statement of labor, from 14th to 27th June, 1874	1,23,770	12 8		
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for protective works in the town of Chapra, from ditto ditto	744	12 9		
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 25th June, 1874	1,415	0 0		
4. Amount tucceave advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle, viz. :—				
	Rs.	A. P.		
Raghoonundun Ravot	45	0 0		
Shoo Nundun Singh, of Toleh Babare Roy, pergunnah Baul	200	0 0		
Badhee Ram Tewaree, of Multolah, pergunnah Baul	15	0 0		
Deegpal Chowkedar, of Karihahee, pergunnah Baul	51	0 0		
Lal Kishoon Roy, of Rooshi, pergunnah Baul	358	0 0		
			664	0 0
5. Amount advanced under Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, &c.				
For Wells.				
Achacher Lall, of Pendowlee, pergunnah Bara	400	0 0		
Brijlall Singh, of Futtehpore, pergunnah Cheerand	92	0 0		
Ram Anoooreh Singh, of ditto ditto	120	0 0		
For Tanks.				
Moulvi Mahumed Taqy, manager of the Estates under Court of Wards, on behalf of Baboo Bissessor Nath Sahay	1,500	0 0		
Baboo Tergoonanund Opadha	2,000	0 0		
For Embankments.				
Mohabeer Prosad, of Makhdoom-gunge, pergunnah Cheerand	400	0 0		
			4,512	0 0
6. Amount advanced to District Superintendent of Police for constructing golahs and sheds for storage of Government grain	460	9 2		
			460	9 2
7. Amount advanced to Wazeer Allee Khan, Assistant Surgeon, for constructing a hospital at Mushrukh	40	0 0		
			40	0 0
8. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Government grain to different places of storage in the interior of the district	6,850	0 0		
			6,850	0 0

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. Amount advanced to Mr. Llewellyn, of Ramcollah Factory, for conveyance of Government grain from embankment ghats to ghats on the Gundak...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
10. Amount advanced to Moon-shee Yar Alice, overseer, on account of expenses for the canoes received from the Oudh forest...	200 0 0	200 0 0	
<i>Establishment.</i>			
11. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the Sewan sub-division for May, 1874 ...	507 14 7		
12. Ditto ditto ditto ...	186 15 11		
13. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for April, 1874 ...	24 12 0		
14. Travelling allowance of the establishment under Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for May, 1874	25 0 0		
15. Ditto of the establishment under Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Parsa, for ditto ...	26 6 9		
16. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the Mushrukh Relief Sub-Division for ditto ...	164 3 0		
17. Contingent charges of ditto ditto ...	9 4 9		
18. Pay of the establishment under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Ohpra, for do.	29 10 6		
19. Pay of the office establishment entertained as per Commissioner's Circular No. 74, dated 27th December, 1873, for ditto ...	260 0 0		
20. Travelling allowance of Gir-dhareelall, Hospital Assistant, from Dinapore to Ohpra ...	3 4 0		
21. Contingent charges of ditto...	5 7 0		
22. Travelling allowance of Saleemullah, Native Doctor at Bussantpore Relief Dispensary, for April, 1874 ...	27 12 0		
23. Ditto of Abul Rahim, compounder at do. do. do.	5 12 0		
24. Contingent charges of Debee Lall Tewaree, Native Doctor in charge of Revelgunge Relief Hospital, for May, 1874 ...	5 2 3		
25. Pay of the establishment under the Offg. Joint-Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty at Mushrukh, for May, 1874.	66 3 2		
26. Pay of the relief establishment under the Manager of Dhun-gurrah Factory for May, 1874...	14 7 8		
27. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the transport duty at different ghats in the district for 1874 ...	342 14 6		

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
28. Pay of the relief establishment entertained in the Sarun district for May, 1874 ...	359 14 6		
29. Travelling allowance of Wazeer Allee Khan, Assistant Surgeon at Musbrukh, for May, 1874 ...	59 12 0		
30. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the transport duty at Singhaighat and Semaria for June, 1874 ...	148 0 6		
31. Travelling allowance of Mr. W. Barry, on special duty at Purna, for May, 1874 ...	92 0 0		
<i>Relief Fund.</i>		2,364 13 1	
32. Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes, as follows:—			
To Major W. Jackson of Chupra for the Manager of Arwa Factory	1,000 0 0		
To Moulvie Dost Mohamed, Relief Superintendent of Chupra ...	400 0 0		
To Moonshee Ram Pershaud Singh, Municipal Overseer ...	500 0 0		
To Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, of Ekma...	2,000 0 0		
To Baboo Sheo Gobind Shah, of Goldingunge ...	150 0 0		
To Manager of Hulpore Factory...	500 0 0		
33. Amount advanced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan as follows, viz., for digging tanks	181 14 9	4,550 0 0	
Pay of the establishment under the Sub-Divisional Grain Officer for May, 1874 ...	16 8 0		
Pay of the Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Raj Kishore Narain, and of his establishment, for May, 1874 ...	185 0 0		
Pay of Sheikh Nasir Ahmud, Native Doctor at Sewan, for May, 1874	25 0 0		
Travelling allowance of Sheikh Nasir Ahmud, Native Doctor at Sewan, for April, 1874 ...	17 0 0		
Pay of the circle mohurirs and Group Superintendents for May, 1874 ..	215 11 4		
Travelling allowance of the clerk under Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for March, 1874 ...	25 0 10		
Do. of the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Raj Kishore Narain, for March and April, 1874 ...	75 0 0		
Cost of mats purchased for the Government golah at Mairwa ...	1 10 0		
Amount advanced to Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for making advances for the purchase of seed-grain and plough-cattle, &c. ...	3,600 0 0		
Amount advanced to Mr. A. Rattray of Sewan for payment to Circle Officer at Pertalpure for completion of a wall ...	10 0 0		
		4,532 12 11	
Total expenditure, Rs. ...		1,50,904 12 7	
Grand Total, Rs. ...		23,43,648 13 7½	

Statement showing the *Kind and Price of Grain selling at the Principal Markets and different Thanna and Outposts of the District of Sarun for the Fortnight ending the 27th June, 1874.*

No.	Names of principal marts.	Uncleaned rice, per rupee.	Indian-corn, per rupee.	Barley, per rupee.	Wheat, per rupee.	Gram, per rupee.
1	1. Chuprah	12½	16	18	16½	18
2	Bavelunge	11½	.....	18	16½	18
3	Gaidhunge	29	17	18	14½	18
4	Gorkha	9	.....	.....	.....	15
5	2. Manbhe	11½	16	18	14½	.....
6	Ekna	12	16½	90	15½	17½
7	3. Bismutpore	10½	16	16	12½	16
8	Maharungunge	19	16	14½	14½	17
9	4. Muchhukh	11	17	17	18	17
10	Batochpore	10	16	16	13½	15
11	Maharunge	13½	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	5. Parsa	10	16	16½	13½	16
13	Amnour	11	.....	.....	14½	16
14	Mirzapore	11	14	.....	14	16
15	6. Diglawa	11	16½	18	17	19
16	Sohapure	13	16	20	18	19
17	7. Sewan	10½	.....	17½	13	.....
18	Barhurra	11½	18½	16½	12½	16½
19	Samarra	10½	.....	17	12½	.....
20	8. Derowlee	11½	.....	18½	10½	16½
21	Gadthue	10	.....	16½	13	18½
22	Sewan	12	.....	19	14	17½
23	Roghosmampore	10½	.....	17	12½	18½
24	Mairwa	12	.....	17	14½	16
25	9. Burmason	.....	Return not yet received.			.....
26	Kariya	11½	.....	17	13½	16½
27	Bhorey	.....	Return not yet received.			.....
28	Meerunge	11½	.....	17½	18	16½
29	10. Burrowlee	11	14	10	12½	18½
30	Gopalunge	.....	Return not yet received.			.....

Statement showing the Advances, Requirements, and Expenses.

1	2	3	4	5				6	7			
NAMES OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	Total allotment of Government grain, exclusive of public to Government.	Expenditure up to date.	Balance in store.	REQUIREMENT.								
				FOR ADVANCES TO BYOTS.			FOR SALE TO LABOURERS OF PUBLIC WORKS AT A RATE PER HEAD PER DIM.					
				Number of villages.	Quantity of grain required.	Quantity of grain already distributed.	Quantity of grain to be distributed.	Number of labourers.	Quantity of grain required.	Total.	Amount of surplus.	Amount of deficiency.
1. Chaprah	Mds. 31,766	9,107	22,660	Mds. 270 at 112 mds. per village based on the data of 80 villages.	Mds. 41,420	3,468	Mds. 37,971	Mds. 42,299 for 2 months.	Mds. 38,620	Mds. 71,381	Mds. 68,292	Mds. 68,292
2. Majhee	25,400	8,655	16,745	235 at 292 mds. per village based on the data of 44 villages.	45,457	2,582	42,885	97,460 for 2 months.	29,770	63,595	46,120	46,120
3. Mashrahi and Bamsultort	27,050	8,907	18,143	1,005 at 157 mds. per village based on the data of 383 villages.	1,57,000	41,083	1,15,917	76,974 for 2 months.	57,240	1,73,657	61,314	61,314
4. Pura and Paghara	1,05,140	19,074	86,066	956 at 107 mds. per village based on the data of 116 villages.	79,821	12,018	67,773	9,547 for 2 months.	7,140	74,913	10,213	10,213
5. Keran, including a portion of Burrowlee, and the whole of Inghowlee	1,30,000	35,036	1,04,964	1,197 at 121 mds. per village based on the data of 107 villages.	1,32,085	25,363	1,07,332	27,740 for 2 months.	20,780	1,28,093	24,725	24,725
Total	4,97,946	1,90,249	3,07,697	3,390	4,64,392	85,101	3,71,988	41,381,400	1,49,800	5,14,068	10,213	1,86,644
Deduct probable wastage at 5 per cent.	24,897											10,213
Balance	4,73,065											1,76,431
												24,897
												201,253

\* This number represents villages in the Pura thana only. No grain advances are intended to be made to the ryots of thana Paghara.

† These are the average of mean daily numbers during last two fortnights, plus number on the last day of the last fortnight.

J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

SARUN MAGISTRACY,  
The 2nd July, 1874.

Statement showing the Progress made in Grain Advances to Ryots and the Extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Saran for the Fortnight ending the 27th June, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of *Raj* Grain in the Relief Sub-Division of *Hutwah*, District of *Sirun*, for the Fortnight ending the 26th June, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District.	THANA.	Names of Tahsils.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of <i>Raj</i> grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, or consumed, in grain or other districts.	By sale to the public or other purposes.	By gratuitous distribution to the poor.	By advances to the public.	By sale to the public.	Total.	Estimated grain expenditure of the Government for the fortnight.
SANTAL PARGANAH.	HUTWAH.	Hutwah	Up to 26th June, 1874.	43,150	31,031 24 12	5,809 0 0	1,054 2 0	56,573 21 0	153 20 0	31,032 14 0	
		Bhorer		2,000	607 21 0						
		Chandpur		2,000	5,732 3 0						
		Chandpur		1,000	1,751 5 0						
		Maner		1,000	1,751 5 0	609 0 0		1,457 10 0	1,710 21 0	5,125 14 1	
		Hutwah		4,000	8,073 31 12						
		Bhorer		4,000	5,907 10 0						
		Chandpur		4,000	4,000 0 0						
		Maner		4,000	4,000 0 0						
		Hutwah		2,000	2,000 0 0						
		Bhorer		2,000	2,000 0 0						
		Chandpur		2,000	2,000 0 0						
		Maner		2,000	2,000 0 0						
		Hutwah		3,000	3,000 0 0						
SANTAL PARGANAH.	HUTWAH.	Bhorer		4,000	4,000 0 0	914 25 4	123 2 0	11,801 25 13	570 27 0	11,746 47 5	
		Chandpur		4,000	4,000 0 0		123 2 0	1,803 33 0		1,802 36 0	
		Maner		4,000	4,000 0 0	3 25 0		227 30 0	111 20 0	3,039 27 14	
		Hutwah		12,000	9,982 21 5						
		Bhorer		3,000	2,120 23 0	3 53 13	171 0 0	698 29 0	1,051 12 15	978 18 12	
		Chandpur		3,000	1,571 10 12						
		Maner		3,000	1,571 10 12						
		Hutwah		3,000	3,000 0 0	247 9 8	11 20 0	4,101 25 0	39 8 7	1,400 23 15	
		Bhorer		3,000	3,000 0 0						
		Chandpur		3,000	3,000 0 0						
		Maner		3,000	3,000 0 0						
		Hutwah		3,000	3,000 0 0						
		Bhorer		3,000	3,000 0 0						
		Chandpur		3,000	3,000 0 0						
		Maner		3,000	3,000 0 0						
Total				1,33,044	1,33,521 10 15	5,831 9 15	3,260 4 1	1,52,712 17 5	3,153 23 4	65,830 22 7	

HUTWAH,  
The 1st July, 1874.

(Countersigned)  
J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offy. Collector and Magistrate.

RHUNEFSAH DASS,  
Supdt. for Manager, Court of Wards, *Raj* Hutwah.

SANTAL PARGANAH.

Up to 26th June, 1874.

Rs.

## Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Barun District for the Fortnight ending 27th June, 1874.

NAMES OF THANAS.	Number and names of storehouses in each thana.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, less quantity transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By grain as distributed in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		
Chuprah	1. Chuprah	11,522 30 0	11,522 30 0	1,215 30 8	48 28 8	490 0 0	1,035 20 0	3,710 17 6		
	2. Bericunge	12,125 17 8	12,125 17 8		70 0 0	116 0 0	200 0 0	385 0 0		
	3. Gurkha	5,078 0 0	5,078 0 0	2,980 10 11	65 0 0	2,833 11 12		5,011 31 7		
	Total	31,726 7 8	31,726 0 5	3,980 10 3	183 28 8	3,425 11 12	2,105 20 0	9,107 8 7		
Maujhee	1. Manjhee	15,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	450 0 0				878 7 15		
	2. Ekma	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	2,960 35 9	49 38 4	2,562 27 4	628 7 18	5,947 9 7		
	Total	25,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	3,410 35 9	49 38 4	2,562 27 4	405 30 0	6,825 17 6		
Dighwarah	1. Dighwarah	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	775 8 0	64 33 4	4 0 0	147 8 0	986 0 4		
	2. Sonapore, E.	10,100 0 0	10,100 39 0	745 29 12				745 29 12		
	Total	20,100 0 0	20,101 6 12	1,520 37 12	64 33 4	4 0 0	144 8 0	1,716 30 0		
Fursa	1. Fursa	40,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	2,130 30 5	0 30 0	274 23 0		3,104 24 5		
	2. Annour	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	1,050 24 0	60 0 0	1,541 39 7	210 0 0	2,842 23 7		
	3. Mirzapore, E.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0							
	4. Mirzapore	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	1,665 6 0	510 0 0	9,527 16 0	570 0 0	12,112 16 0		
	5. Barwala, E.	10,000 0 0	10,000 25 15	105 15 3				105 15 3		
	Total	95,000 0 0	95,000 13 5	4,861 36 8	570 30 0	12,944 10 7	780 0 0	18,256 30 16		
Mushruk	1. Mushruk	50,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	4,504 34 5	172 10 0	21,166 0 0	180 0 0	25,943 17 15		
	2. Banapur	10,000 0 0	11,322 0 0	1,300 0 0	32 0 0	880 6 0		2,212 6 5		
	3. Paigamberpore	10,000 0 0	8,530 31 2	2,320 10 0	50 4 8	1,815 6 4		4,465 29 12		
	4. Mahabunge	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	330 31 12	25 0 0	6,162 24 5	130 0 0	6,897 25 4		
	5. Saura, E.	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 8	800 12 4				800 12 4		
	6. Barwala, E.	10,000 0 0	9,983 21 6	304 4 12				304 4 12		
	7. Sarungpore, E.	10,000 0 0	9,920 20 0	1,444 30 4				1,444 30 4		
	Total	120,000 0 0	119,968 6 2	11,404 13 5	230 23 8	29,124 0 5	330 0 0	41,697 87 3		
Basantpore	1. Basantpore	40,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	22,580 4 9		72 3 0		22,461 7 9		
	2. Mahabunge	20,000 0 0	20,000 30 12	7,500 4 14	30 0 0	2,620 30 0	275 0 0	9,331 36 14		
	3. Saurpore	11,840 0 0	11,840 32 2	3,473 3 5		4 32 0	90 0 0	4,137 35 1		
	4. Barwala	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	650 2 8		7,692 8 14		8,342 11 5		
	5. Baia	0,950 0 0	0,950 0 0	2,431 29 7		353 24 0		2,784 18 0		
	6. Gopalpore	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0		27 30 4	1,443 29 7		1,471 15 17		
	7. Bagwara	8,250 0 0	8,254 0 0							
	Total	107,000 0 0	107,050 29	34,037 8 11	77 30 4	12,530 7 5	355 0 0	47,360 2 4		
Barwala	1. Barwala	65,000 0 0	64,977 83 10	3,502 28 7	170 29 0	7,002 29 7	3,600 30 13	14,706 2 1		
	2. Barburra	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	505 0 0	30 0 0	1,006 1 8	270 0 0	2,871 1 8		
	3. Barwala	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	172 14 4		1,023 35 0		1,796 9 4		
	Total	85,000 0 0	84,987 83 10	3,860 0 11	200 29 0	11,102 25 15	3,870 30 13	19,373 12 18		
Barwalee	1. Barwalee	20,000 0 0	19,990 33 10	20 0 0	40 0 0	480 37 12	58 0 0	535 27 12		
	2. Barwalee	2,000 0 0	2,000 20 0	308 17 5		100 4 0	33 4 0	436 23 2		
	3. Barwalee	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	630 0 0	10 0 0	67 17 8	110 0 0	807 17 6		
	4. Barwalee	4,000 0 0	4,000 29 9	123 0 0	80 0 0	1,091 32 0	20 0 0	1,280 29 0		
	5. Barwalee	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	55 0 0		1,772 10 0	80 0 0	1,407 10 0		
	Total	36,000 0 0	36,000 8 3	1,126 17 0	130 0 0	3,047 23 4	281 4 0	4,807 2 6		
Barwalee	1. Barwalee	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	70 0 0	66 0 0	10,811 6 0	175 0 0	11,116 6 9		
	2. Barwalee	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	240 0 0		503 10 0	38 0 0	588 10 0		
	3. Barwalee, E.	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11							
	4. Barwalee, E.	2,000 0 0	2,000 30 12	9 28 0				9 28 0		
	5. Barwalee, E.	3,000 0 0	3,001 10 18	243 50 0				243 50 0		
	Total	55,000 0 0	55,008 1 10	571 18 0	80 0 0	11,115 16 9	211 8 0	11,965 34 9		
	Grand Total	5,07,306 7 8	5,07,303 14 6	64,996 36 13	1,546 9 3	85,106 0 13	8,008 34 3	1,00,360 30 16		

Note.—E means embarkment





Map Number.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of Road, &c.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE 14th DATE.			MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 15th DATE.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 15th DATE.			Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Chugach Sub-district—(Continued).												
72	Satomb village road	3,845	3,845	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	
73	Satomb village road	7,155	7,155	1,896	1,896	1,896	1,896	1,896	1,896	1,896	1,896	
74	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
75	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
76	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
77	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
78	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
79	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
80	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
81	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
82	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
83	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
84	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
85	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
86	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
87	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
88	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
89	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
90	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
91	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
92	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
93	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
94	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
95	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
96	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
97	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
98	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
99	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
100	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
101	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
102	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
103	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
104	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
105	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
106	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
107	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
108	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
109	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
110	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
111	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
112	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
113	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
114	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
115	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
116	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
117	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
118	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
119	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
120	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
121	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
122	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
123	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
124	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
125	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
126	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
127	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
128	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
129	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
130	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
131	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
132	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
133	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
134	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
135	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
136	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	
137	Satomb village road	6,567	6,567	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	1,855	

[illegible]

J. MAY, Captain,  
Executive Engineer, Saran District.

signed)  
J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Mayor, -Collector of Serran.

C.

## Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Friday, the 20th June 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-rain per rupee.				REMARKS.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.		Dal.	Gram.	Maize.
1	Building 21 miles Saran Embankment, from the point of junction of the Saran Canal with the Saran River to the point of junction of the Saran Canal with the Saran River.	.....	264	157	12	433	19	11	8	38	35	9	6	50	1 month.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work done chiefly by petty contract and task-work.
2	Constructing, repaired bund on the Saran river, from the point of junction of the Saran Canal with the Saran River to the point of junction of the Saran Canal with the Saran River.	.....	478	120	100	703	34	9	7	50	20	11	9	50	3 weeks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Extension of main bund to Sempur, and draining of the Hurdal polder, and draining of the Hurdal polder.	.....	6,679	2,317	85	9,081	476	178	4	658	458	232	58	712	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	At what distances obtained subsistence from the work.
4	Repairing a masonry wall in the compound of the Saran bungalow, and repairing a masonry wall in the compound of the Saran bungalow.	.....	57	48	11	116	2	3	1	6	1	1	1	5	1 week.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Constructing new drains, &c. at the Saran bungalow, and constructing new drains, &c. at the Saran bungalow.	.....	1,157	157	11	1,325	11	10	1	22	10	5	15	30	1 week.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rate of wages paid for full week— To each man ..... 1 " woman ..... 1 " child ..... 1 Total ..... 3 Total " persons employed during the fortnight, Rs. 1,413.
6	Annual repairs river protective works, and annual repairs river protective works.	.....	2,440	81	843	3,364	175	6	4	185	200	50	24	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Annual repairs river protective works, and annual repairs river protective works.	.....	264	.....	.....	264	19	.....	.....	19	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work done chiefly by petty contract and task-work.
8	Repairs to inspection houses, and repairs to inspection houses.	.....	189	13	18	214	13	19	15	47	14	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Constructing Saran's retired bund, and constructing Saran's retired bund.	.....	2,822	271	219	3,312	163	19	15	199	333	9	1	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At what distances obtained subsistence from the work.
10	Annual repairs to Saran Embankment, and annual repairs to Saran Embankment.	.....	25	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total number employed			14,552	3,304	523	18,379	916	227	59	1,150	1,415	293	90	1,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rate of wages paid for full week— To each man ..... 1 " woman ..... 1 " child ..... 1 Total ..... 3 Total " persons employed during the fortnight, Rs. 1,413.
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

G. COTTON, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, L. G. Division.

C.  
*Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra, employed under the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.*

Serial No. of work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work continued (say, years).	Rate of food-grain per rupee.				REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		At what distance obtainable from the work.	1 lb.	1 rupee.	1 m.	
1	Digging scum, serpentine tank, &c.	124,000 : in 12 m. road, &c.	1,472	2,055	969	5,508	103	211	69	383	29	129	41	22	1 month	.....	.....	.....	Some of the number employed belong to the ordinary labouring class.	
2	Salampore tank	865,000	2,090	5,517	1,553	9,202	147	394	114	611	104	210	49	308	.....	.....	.....	.....		
22	Tank near library bungalow	350,000	453	431	139	914	20	52	14	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
23	Ditch in post-office compound	300,000	354	671	146	1,141	24	47	10	81	21	45	8	74	15 days.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	Re-metalling Mission road	11 miles	249	404	48	752	17	35	9	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	Completed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	Ditto Tope road	Ditto	354	540	113	947	24	50	8	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			4,213	10,094	3,111	18,432	337	737	222	1,316	177	394	129	608					Rate of wages paid for full work— A. 17. B. 10. C. 10. D. 10. E. 10. F. 10. G. 10. H. 10. I. 10. J. 10. K. 10. L. 10. M. 10. N. 10. O. 10. P. 10. Q. 10. R. 10. S. 10. T. 10. U. 10. V. 10. W. 10. X. 10. Y. 10. Z. 10.	
Total number employed			4,213	10,094	3,111	18,432	337	737	222	1,316	177	394	129	608					Rate of wages paid for full work— A. 17. B. 10. C. 10. D. 10. E. 10. F. 10. G. 10. H. 10. I. 10. J. 10. K. 10. L. 10. M. 10. N. 10. O. 10. P. 10. Q. 10. R. 10. S. 10. T. 10. U. 10. V. 10. W. 10. X. 10. Y. 10. Z. 10.	

Rate of wages paid for full work—  
 As 17.  
 To each man .. 0 8  
 " woman .. 0 6  
 " child .. 0 3

..... amount disbursed in wages during fortnight, Rs. 1,594-3.

J. S. DRUMMOND,  
*Offy. Magistrate and Collector.*

SARUN COLLECTORATE,  
 The 29th June 1874.

**C.**

*Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Saran during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.*

Serial Number of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Amount of work completed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to occupy.				Rate of food-grain per ruspe.				REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	How long work is likely to occupy.	How long work is likely to occupy.	How long work is likely to occupy.	How long work is likely to occupy.	Rate of food-grain per ruspe.	Rate of food-grain per ruspe.	Rate of food-grain per ruspe.	Rate of food-grain per ruspe.	
...	Nava bazar tank	153	239	144	536	12	81	12	105	73	12	42	127	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	
...	Khasari tank	960	1,499	1,043	3,502	89	107	66	262	222	66	288	576	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	
Total number employed...		1,157	1,738	1,187	4,082	81	133	78	292	294	78	372	866	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	

Rate of wages paid for full work —  
 To men, Rs. 100 ... } paid in grain.  
 To women, Rs. 100 ... }  
 To children, Rs. 100 ... }  
 Total wages paid in grain during the 14 days, Rs. 187,154  
 M. S. C.  
 1874

(Countersigned)

The 28th June 1874.

J. S. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magr. and Collr., Saran.

A. C. WRIGHT,

Sub-divisional officer of Saran.



**C.**  
*Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.*

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-stuff, per rupee.				At what distance from the work.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Millet.		
1	TUNDIABARTI GOFADHIAH.														
2	Bewara, pergunnah Bal, tank	6,003	1,596	69	7,668	429	96	4	529	11	0	16	0	4 miles.	Every caste of laborers are employed on the work.
3	Ditto ditto, well	512	89	44	645	39	30	3	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pokharibindah ditto, tank	100	41	...	141	7	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jekwah ditto, well	510	200	66	776	112	114	5	231	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Elawah ditto, tank	4,094	1,247	...	5,341	354	111	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto ditto, well	422	...	...	422	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	CHUCKER SUTIA NARAIN SINGH.														
9	Bel, Pargunah Bal, tank	1,670	835	146	2,651	119	28	13	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sawan, ditto, Pargunah, ditto	196	315	175	686	11	25	12	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Belar ditto ditto	205	109	176	490	19	11	12	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	SARWA SAGAR PERSHAD SAG.														
13	Tumarpore, pergh. Baral, well	576	48	26	650	27	5	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bhadi Khord, ditto ditto	411	110	47	568	29	8	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	BAL BHERIA XATH SARAL														
16	Oodypore, pergh. Chund, tank	500	911	532	2,043	45	65	29	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	OUDA BERNHAR SARAS HIRIA.														
18	Adampore, pergunnah Andar, tank														
19	Ditto ditto, well	79	21	16	116	6	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gouinbe Banger, ditto, tank	125	123	113	361	9	11	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ditto ditto, well	81	...	31	112	6	3	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Phurchoha, pergunnah Poethuth, well	162	28	25	215	108	7	2	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Total number employed	15,182	5,271	1,316	21,769	1,094	376	106	1,576	...	...	...	...	...	...

SARUN, MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
 The 30th June 1874.

(Countersigned)

J. S. DRUMMOND.

Offy. Magistrate and Collector.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZI,

Manager.

Rate of wages paid for full work—  
 To each Man 1 anna to 3 aa.  
 " Child 9 pice.  
 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,501-9-9.



No. 2144F., dated Motiharee, the 29th June 1874.

From—H. KRAV, Esq., Collector of Champaran,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief, for the fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.

## A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The weather during the past fortnight has been most favorable for agricultural operations, (heavy rains alternating with bright sunshine), and the prospect of the crops throughout the district are most promising.

In the Motiharee sub-division the very early rice is already over a foot high, and will be harvested in another five weeks. In the country north of the Shikrana river, cultivating operations are going on more briskly than in the south, and it is there that the greatest numbers have left the relief works. In July, however, the same state of things will take place probably in the southern tract, when weeding and transplanting will be carried on at the same time. There is still no deficiency, Mr. Oldham says, of seed-grain, on the contrary a larger area than usual has been sown this year. In the Dhaka sub-division also, Mr. Kilby reports that there is no want of seed-grain, and that he does not think that a single bengah will remain unsown, by far the greater portion having already been sown, and all lands are being got ready. These favorable prospects have necessarily affected the prices. The mahajuns, it is found, are unearthing their stores, and it is by no means an uncommon thing, Mr. Kilby says, for persons who had applied to him for grain loans, and into whose circumstances enquiries had been completed, to come forward and say that their mahajuns had consented to carry them on. This the mahajuns had steadily declined to do while prospects were gloomy. This fact has reduced the amount that would otherwise have been given out in loans, and may be said to apply to the whole district more or less. Large numbers are employed in weeding indigo, and almost all who can, and will work, are able to find employment in the fields. As a proof of the satisfactory manner in which the group officers are working, Mr. Kilby mentions that the factories are no longer besieged by beggars.

In the Gobindgunge sub-division the bazars are becoming better supplied, and here also the mahajuns are now opening out their stores, and endeavouring to sell before prices fall. The sudden change for the good in the prospects of the next crop, has no doubt been a great disappointment to these gentry.

The maize, kado, murewa, sawan, and rice are all said to give most excellent promise, and the condition of the people has improved; but laborers when not employed on the relief works or in the fields, are said to be hard-up as the ryots cannot generally afford to give them labor. They say that they have enough to do to feed themselves without paying for hired labor.

If such is the case, the procedure enjoined in Circular No. 3667—S.R. of the 8th June should be followed.

In the Bettiah sub-division, Mr. Samuells reports that the bazars are well supplied, and that the mahajuns are bringing out their stores; coarse rice is selling at some places at 15 seers. Ten to twelve inches of rain have already fallen in this sub-division, and the early dhan will be ready for cutting in some places in another three weeks, and maize and kado are coming up vigorously. The cheena (millet) crop has been very plentiful towards the Gunduk, and seed-grain, so far from being deficient, is procurable at 20 seers the rupee (kutcha), and in Bettiah itself has been sold at 18 seers.

The condition of the people, Mr. Samuells reports, is excellent. The representation made by the high level canal Engineer that he had met with distress of a severe nature in certain villages, has been carefully enquired into, and found to be altogether incorrect. Mr. Brookes, it seems, referred to a state of affairs supposed to have existed a month ago; it is evident therefore, that had matters been as reported by him, a catastrophe must ere this have occurred, unless additional means of relief had been at once afforded. But as Mr. Brookes did not report the matter to the relief officers, no additional measures were of course taken, as the existing arrangements were considered by those who knew most about the condition of the people, sufficient to meet all requirements. Work was easily obtainable at fair rates, the charitable relief scheme was in force, and grain had been largely advanced by private individuals; no catastrophe has occurred up to date, so that it is evident that Mr. Brookes must have been imposed upon. His conclusions, moreover, are not borne out by Mr. Patie (his *locum tenens*), or by his subordinates.

The matter will form the subject of a separate report, and need not therefore be enlarged on here.

In the Ramnuggur sub-division Mr. Howe reports that the weather has been very favorable for the cultivators. Heavy rain has fallen everywhere except in the east circle, where occasional and rather heavy showers prevailed with intervals of fine weather. At Bugaha 10½ inches of rain have fallen since the 8th June. The bhadoi crops have been sown everywhere, but a considerable deficiency has occurred in the bhadoi paddy sowings. Mr. Fiddinn (circle officer at Bugaha), writing of that circle says: "a good deal of bhadoi is already above ground, and the plants look very thriving; the sugarcane crop is also in a forward state; the principal difficulty however just now is about bhadoi paddy seed-grain. The cultivators are making every effort to obtain it, some of them bringing in small

quantities from a considerable distance, and bunnials are selling it at 15 seers per rupee; but there is no doubt that the supply itself is deficient, and that the full amount of bhadoi seed will not be put into the ground this year.

"The Shohurya cultivators are backward both in ploughing and sowing, but a very seasonable supply of seed-grain has arrived on account of the Bettiah estate, which is rapidly being carted to Shohurya."

In the eastern portions of the sub-division they are better off in this respect. In tuppahs Deorar and Chagwan in the central portion, again, there is a deficiency, though a great deal of bhadoi paddy seed has been sown. Regarding the aghani crops, Mr. Howe writes:—

"The sowings have not as yet commenced on a large scale. About 1,000 maunds of Government seed-grain (aghani), out of the amount (25,000 maunds) promised, have arrived. This is being sold, and also advanced where the cultivators are so miserably poor that they cannot purchase it. At first the people showed considerable distrust, some idle rumours having been spread that it would not germinate, but I had a small quantity sown near the shop at which it was sold, and on its springing and appearing a fine vigorous plant, purchases have become more general."

The arrival of the remainder of the allotment (25,000 maunds) is anxiously looked for; steps have been taken to expedite its transmission. The deficiency in the aghani seed-grain is greater, Mr. Howe says, than in the bhadoi.

Regarding the state of the markets, Mr. Howe reports that, to a small extent, trade has revived in the eastern circle: "This is caused by monopolists being now compelled to bring their stores (which they have hitherto concealed) to market." Colonel Boulderson, who has been requested to watch the markets very carefully, and to be cautious that the Government sales do not interfere with private trade, writes: "I do not think that any large amount of private grain has been exposed for public sale, and perhaps with the exception of a few of the wealthier zemindars, private stores do not exist in this circle."

The Government sales therefore continue in the east, though both for this and other reasons (noted below, heading D), the sales have considerably diminished. Regarding private sales of rice in the Ramnuggur bazar, Mr. Howe states: "The quantity exposed for sale is so small, and the prices at which it is sold are still so high, that it can hardly be considered a revival of private trade. On the last bazar-day 3 rupees worth of private rice only was exposed; this rice I think has not been imported, but that holders of private stores are getting rid of their hitherto concealed grain, which, in the Ramnuggur circle, has been smaller than elsewhere. There has been, however, a brisk sale, and importation of gram from the west, which is now procurable at 14½ seers in considerable quantities."

In the Bugaha circle, there are as yet no sales from private stocks of either rice, wheat, or cheena; but several kinds of dāl at 11, 12 and 13 seers, maize at 20, and suthoo at 11, are to be had in fair quantities. There is no probability that Government sales can be dispensed with for some time to come. Seed-grain paddy was selling at 15 and 16 seers.

The fact that holders of private stocks are now coming forward in the east of this sub-division is no doubt a satisfactory sign; but as Mr. Howe says the necessity for continuing and extending Government sales remains, and: "throughout the greater part of the sub-division, people still depend entirely on Government rice." Of the condition of the people Mr. Howe writes: "a considerable improvement has taken place in the condition of all classes, and this has been specially marked among the agricultural population, the majority of whom have been able to return to ordinary field-work. Tuccavee advances (which, as will be seen hereafter, have been very nearly completed), have done much to bring about the result of enabling cultivators to subsist while carrying on their field work. If the seed-grain difficulty can, as I trust, be settled satisfactorily during the next ten days, there need be no anxiety about the agricultural classes. There is one large section of this community whose condition, however, requires attention. I refer to those who in addition to the loss of their crops have, during the present season, lost nearly all or the whole of their personal property by fire; most of these have received tuccavee advances, and to some relief under rule 7 has been given, but I think a more general measure necessary, and have reported the matter specially." On the whole the condition of the people "has decidedly improved and prospects for the future are reassuring."

This account of the tract which has all along given most anxiety, is very encouraging.

*Price-current.*—The following statement will show the rates at which food-grains have been obtainable in the bazars:—

*No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.*

	Seers.
Rice (cheapest clean) ... ..	13
Wheat ... ..	12
Barley ... ..	17
Cheena (millet) ... ..	15
Maize ... ..	13
Gram ... ..	15
Oorid ... ..	13
Moong ... ..	14
Arhur ... ..	16
Seed-rice ... ..	19



## B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The following is the list of relief works in progress and the number of persons employed thereon :—

## Circle No. 1.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moharwa to Kalkowwa, sections Nos. 1 and 2	3,149	7,381	1,516	12,045	800
Lakhowra to Narkatya	1,809	4,003	949	7,023	601
Tanks at—					
Lakhowra	501	968	352	1,821	264
Patchguchia	712	660	305	1,283	183
Bangra	616	706	270	1,590	118
Jathur	177	384	95	656	99
Jacaria	707	1,280	231	2,284	160
Hajepore road	6,714	7,152	3,417	17,278	1,205
New road from Jalihari to Moduchupra	1,905	2,330	1,544	5,810	681
Moharwa station road	3,251	7,114	1,821	9,192	707
Moharwa to Segowlee road	2,693	6,253	1,691	9,547	681
Gobindnagar road	282	644	145	1,071	153
Tank at—					
Segowlee					
Banura					
Chiknosta	539	1,321	423	2,283	254
Seurahi					
Patchroka	27	50	18	95	47
Adapora to Bokul road	11,061	7,940	3,808	23,122	1,779
Road Segowlee to Bokul	8,997	3,311	2,036	14,323	1,125
Bangura to Adapur	1,688	1,050	819	3,547	399
Sisima road	1,543	1,078	628	3,249	812
Tank at—					
Sosowaria, alias Ramzura	847	875	497	2,219	1,129
Sathar	6,804	2,988	723	10,455	1,403
Luchimpore	1,496	1,217	711	3,423	285
Puchimpore	4,723	7,920	245	12,888	920
Shankar Bari	4,655	7,674	201	12,532	805
Segowlee Cantonment	1,706	1,074	3,765	16,635	1,116
Tank at—					
Nakatra	2,069	6,035	874	9,448	859
Purushampore	1,306	3,088	312	4,706	342
Arava	750	1,450	180	2,380	399
Karya or Moarhya	336	1,080	87	1,513	259
Chondemur	1,889	2,100	196	3,884	254
Kalkowra or Mohowra	653	1,372	100	1,931	136
Shimpora or Mural	2,958	7,432	917	11,307	822
Joraguhur	4,879	6,968	1,017	12,872	914
Segowlee to Turkolia road	6,440	11,784	4,473	25,000	1,977
Moharwa to Turkolia	20	22	3	61	85
Moharwa town	1,063	1,738	391	11,215	802
Tanks at—					
Patwara	6,020	4,321	533	9,774	823
Total				23,711	1,692

## Circle No. 2.

Motechary to Dhaka	11,048	7,641	3,181	21,770	1,555
Dhaka to Purnea	7,796	6,063	1,639	15,398	1,109
Pakree to Seeraha	1,091	1,010	272	2,380	164
Parswa to Itwaghat	4,850	4,913	1,459	11,223	803
Chyha to Seeraha	1,646	2,939	195	3,850	275
Modhubanghat	197	115	29	346	17
Ghagabari to Kut Kenwa	10,712	6,217	630	17,540	1,253
Purnea to Tilaha	9,514	9,407	3,135	22,146	1,691
Dhaka to Purnea &c.	11,749	8,555	2,839	23,143	1,632
Modhubanghat to Seeraha	974	709	105	1,879	135
Seeraha to Barah	1,628	818	224	2,140	158
Modhubanghat to Barah	43	47		90	6
Modhubanghat to Patahi	1,400	1,223	258	2,881	206
Patahi to Modhubanghat	3,980	2,188	277	6,164	439
Patahi to Ludlum Kair	3,483	3,423	784	7,690	549
to Dhaka	3,267	2,003	210	5,630	394
Jamun to Seeraha	5,155	3,543	428	9,126	651
Dhaka and Lohowrat	785	885	270	1,940	138
Cherachai and Patahi	10,634	4,805	1,110	20,549	1,499
Dhaka and Ludlum Kair	8,363	1,871	1,702	6,928	494
Gunduck crossing	622	781	238	1,634	110
Dhaka short-cut	465			465	39
to Lokun Bridge	87			87	8
to Ludlum Kair Bridge	8	3	16	27	3
Ludlum Kair tank					
Kurumra tank	16	266	128	390	21
Baranungoroo tank	433	748	370	1,551	110
Schimpore tank	1,590	1,993	2,143	5,723	409
Sour tank	947	103	36	1,086	64
Hassanpur tank	652	82	8	842	53
Bhatona tank	802	870	65	1,737	128
Munjerwal tank	1,740	278	381	2,399	170

## Circle No. 2.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Shukhnawah tank ... ..	4,660	4,884	645	8,989	642
Channapur tank ... ..	1,612	1,608	622	3,842	271
Sera Chapal tank ... ..	83	40	66	189	13
Samipatty tank ... ..	211	93	72	376	27
Jahindah tank ... ..	260	117	130	507	41
Hurwaran tank ... ..	124	126	54	304	21
Kudura tank ... ..	218	12	.....	230	16
Mahomedpore road ... ..	29	10	.....	39	2
Tatervah road ... ..	23	104	10	137	10
Rajapur road ... ..	71	13	10	94	8
Nikardah road ... ..	461	438	116	1,015	86
Dholwah and Quarnmah ... ..	375	122	124	622	44
Bera road ... ..	37	14	.....	51	4
Alhabahpore road ... ..	45	.....	.....	45	3
Bala Rajoo ... ..	36	104	23	163	12
Mohomda Olee ... ..	30	78	39	147	10
Bukire ... ..	65	90	30	185	14
Mirajoor ... ..	27	108	61	196	14
Parasowee ... ..	69	170	31	270	18
Rampore Monoruth ... ..	46	180	31	257	19
Pattir ... ..	37	63	25	125	9
Sheek Poorwa ... ..	119	102	21	242	10
Bhodgurwa ... ..	28	48	20	96	7
Channapur ... ..	15	55	10	80	6
Nankur ... ..	22	54	8	84	6
Balwah ... ..	23	61	18	102	7
Dumree Gobind ... ..	12	18	7	37	2
Dumree Rajoo ... ..	5	10	10	25	2
Sonagopal ... ..	40	77	11	128	9
Employed on Golah ... ..	747	.....	.....	747	54
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	216,508	15,471

## Circle No. 3.

Semhoo Chuk tank ... ..	1,320	30	59	1,418	161
Pooran Chupra road ... ..	1,700	2,542	1,501	5,743	411
Sonarpore road ... ..	350	3	.....	353	25
Borhura tank ... ..	272	181	81	534	38
Kessera tank ... ..	67	327	50	444	31
Gope Chupra tank ... ..	378	238	160	776	68
Bettiah Basant tank ... ..	312	285	144	741	53
Mamarpore tank ... ..	114	125	243	482	39
Banoo Chupra tank ... ..	676	608	247	1,531	102
Parasowee tank ... ..	601	188	91	880	56
Road Sutterghat to Gobindgung ... ..	3,117	4,840	3,731	11,688	839
Katara road ... ..	473	902	826	2,201	157
Road Dilwarpore ... ..	122	211	168	491	35
Road from Hoivra ... ..	450	.....	.....	450	35
Katara tank ... ..	191	.....	.....	191	13
Tajpore tank ... ..	251	336	390	977	69
Garcha tank ... ..	1,023	476	286	1,785	127
Dapra tank ... ..	892	632	278	1,792	121
Alrocha tank ... ..	752	318	98	1,168	83
Kyhol ... ..	150	439	145	734	53
Rampogwa tank ... ..	400	933	983	2,316	166
Modanpore ... ..	521	759	538	1,818	129
Jamunapore ... ..	1,013	792	618	2,423	173
Jamunapah ... ..	1,717	372	237	2,326	164
Bansw Dity ... ..	617	1,473	543	2,633	186
Bangrah ... ..	643	327	117	1,087	76
Pakra ... ..	1,755	1,200	878	3,833	272
Khaporia ... ..	1,770	879	197	2,846	194
Dewepore ... ..	1,716	1,450	1,049	4,215	298
Naboya ... ..	811	1,064	49	1,924	137
Khadarpoolah ... ..	375	.....	.....	375	26
Blutwade ... ..	1,134	4	7	1,145	81
Barnah ... ..	1,379	331	135	1,845	130
Kooowah ... ..	1,264	339	230	1,833	130
Shuk Hamally ... ..	164	40	.....	204	14
Naguan tank ... ..	84	162	22	268	19
Bamkut ... ..	460	215	136	811	61
Sewah Anage ... ..	839	884	159	1,882	131
Pakhowah ... ..	1,406	1,730	1,117	4,253	310
Gowrah ... ..	51	50	24	125	9
Dhume Chupra ... ..	80	138	.....	218	16
Bharaya ... ..	671	1,130	955	2,756	211
Purra tank ... ..	380	305	383	1,068	78
Bumunda ... ..	2,580	714	1,201	4,495	321
Parasowee Khara ... ..	900	662	167	1,729	124
Korah ... ..	1,718	308	202	2,228	171
Parasowee ... ..	1,063	180	180	1,423	98
Bukra Akhase ... ..	287	864	61	1,212	89
Ahman Chupra ... ..	70	237	133	440	32
Chand Parsa ... ..	920	1,586	1,310	3,816	285
Rampota tank ... ..	301	246	70	617	47
Bahwan Money tank ... ..	654	480	419	1,553	105

## Circle No. 3.—(Continued.)

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Bachmanpore .....	262	238	168	668	47
Bachmanpore .....	270	305	355	930	66
Bhoomendra tank .....	333	160	80	573	41
Berow-tanush .....	634	200	154	988	67
Cherakoma tank .....	1,011	47	68	1,126	79
Tapore Dawon .....	242	378	472	1,132	80
Tulash tank .....	435	370	230	1,035	73
Deonra .....	700	440	17	1,157	83
Jessor road .....	230	11	2	243	17
Sekunderpore tank .....	936	240	26	1,202	99
Wahala .....	346	290	201	1,236	91
Nowson .....	547	68	64	679	48
Motia .....	460	58	48	566	41
Sagar Choranui .....	338	182	70	590	42
Hasepore tank .....	268	744	302	1,314	94
Total .....				108,581	7,765

## Circle No. 4.

Bataah to Tengrahe .....	18,219	20,772	6,981	45,972	3,066
to Chundhulites .....	2,138	4,186	467	6,791	464
to Rucda .....	5,717	10,866	2,987	19,569	1,267
Lowra .....	4,178	7,659	1,194	12,931	838
to Shakerpore .....	3,413	7,160	1,411	11,974	856
Bataah to Segowles .....	618	1,191	160	2,969	183
Tank at Bureut .....	5,232	7,594	1,001	13,827	970
Bhokra in Segowles road .....	210	937	283	1,348	90
Rajlail bridge .....	69	124	30	223	16
Bekrah road .....	399	95	.....	574	39
Lalpur tank .....	316	374	46	736	63
Opalhya tolls tank .....	160	390	67	596	48
Bisoonpore, Jumoona, Dhoomangar, and Hardipally .....	10,506	19,344	5,140	34,990	2,400
Lalleraah road .....	1,094	2,280	779	4,653	347
Total .....				153,189	10,941

## Circle No. 5.

Lowra road, section II .....	970	3,822	616	5,408	369
Shakerpore road .....	3,229	4,401	142	7,772	523
Bagaha .....	8,438	7,662	2,244	18,344	1,235
Simsa .....	1,162	1,694	168	3,024	210
Mulpoora .....	714	1,744	252	2,710	181
Rampora .....	1,120	2,480	714	4,314	301
Harunat .....	1,306	3,591	711	5,608	389
Muramat tank .....	169	301	88	558	46
Total .....				49,394	3,531

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Besides 45,668 persons employed under Colonel Boulderson .....	...	...	...	45,668	3,262
Lower Gunduk embankment .....	12,651	378	1,239	14,268	1,020
Upper .....	185,000	75,000	159,271	429,271	30,700
Grand total number of persons employed is .....	...	...	...	1,040,578	
And the daily average is .....	...	...	...	...	74,364

The numbers have therefore fallen more than half since the previous fortnight.

In the Motiharee sub-division, no works have been permanently closed. They are so scattered, and so comparatively few, that they cannot be closed till the scarcity has ceased, and there is, moreover, work to be finished on all of them. "Results," Mr. Oldham writes, "have shown that by giving the lowest rates of wages compatible with health, and at the same time exacting full task-work, the people leave the works as soon as ever they can find occupation elsewhere." At present nearly all the able-bodied men have deserted, and the women and children carry on the dressing, turfing, and patch-work which is now going on. Mr. Oldham's rates, which are also followed by the Public Works Department, are:

	Chutach.
I. Able-bodied men, with tools .....	12
II. All other adults .....	9
III. Children above six years .....	5

The fullest work is exacted at Segowlee, the gangs being supervised by Captain Knowles' troopers. Some of the works here were measured by the Executive Engineer, who found that they were being executed at the rate of Re. 1-8 per 1,000 cubic feet. At the former higher rates the terms given by agriculturists for their labor are much higher than this; and now that the rates have been lowered, while the same tasks are exacted, there is not the slightest anxiety on the subject of people being attracted to the works who could find occupation elsewhere, or of work being given to those who do not need it. "The fact that advantage has been taken of the large supply of labor available to bring a quantity of land hitherto fallow under cultivation, shows that our works are not competing with the cultivators' demand for laborers." Mr. Oldham proposes to permanently close any work on which the daily attendance sinks to 50 or thereabouts, making provision for the laborers who are attending it when closed; but to maintain the other works as a safeguard till September next, that is, such of them as were intended to afford relief till that period. Several minor works will be finished very much sooner.

The numbers employed on task-work (in the sub-division) is shown below:—

	On task-work.	Not on task-work.	Total.
Under Public Works Department	48,808	24,404	70,212
„ Circle officer	146,974	48,691	194,765

The numbers employed during the past fortnight have fallen from 36,823 to 23,711. In the Dhaka sub-division during the last week of the fortnight most of the works were closed, and the rates on the remainder reduced to mere subsistence wages. Mr. Kilby has arranged for conservancy works in many villages, and intends extending the scheme throughout the sub-division. Each group officer supervises the works in his village, and has a moonshee (paid in grain) to look after the coolies in each village. These small gangs are employed cleaning out drains, filling up holes, and improving village paths. The rates fixed are so low that there is no fear of our competing with the agriculturists; indeed for the present chiefly those persons only will be employed who would, if these works were not provided, require gratuitous assistance. This village machinery will, as Mr. Kilby says, be "ready in case we find people coming on our hands again when field-work slackens." The decrease in this sub-division in the numbers employed is shown in the margin.

In the Gobindgunge sub-division not many relief works have been closed altogether, but the numbers employed thereon have decreased from 40,989 (daily average) in the previous fortnight, to 14,458 in the fortnight under review. The condition of the laborers is said to be "fair, though many are still thin."

In the Bettiah sub-division, some of the works under the circle officer have been closed, in order that the laborers might resort to their fields, and the numbers employed on the remaining works have fallen from 9,000 to 7,000 under the Public Works Department and from 11,000 to 4,000 under the circle officer. A further decrease is expected during the present week. Payments in grain, as already reported, are universal, and the system of cash payments on the seventh day was dropped almost as soon as introduced, as it was not liked by the laborers. In the Ramnuggur sub-division also, there has been a large decrease in the number of the laborers; they have fallen from 11,949 to 6,783 in the past fortnight. Payments have been made everywhere in kind except on the seventh day, and in accordance with recent orders grain payments have been ordered on this day also. Turfing has commenced, and task-work is introduced everywhere. The general rate (paid in kind but expressed in cash), is Re. 1-14, or Re. 1-12 per 1,000 cubic feet. Several works, chiefly tanks, have been closed.

Under this head I would mention that the Rs. 43,000 shown in my last narrative as paid in cash on relief works, consisted of Rs. 9,000 which belonged to a former fortnight, and omitted by an oversight from that fortnight's financial statement, and of Rs. 34,000 expended by the Public Works Department on bridges required for relief roads. The order to pay skilled laborers if possible in grain, has now been circulated to all the relief officers and Engineers, and will be attended to; as also the general order (also lately received) to pay grain on all seven days of the week. I would also notice that the total number of persons employed on relief works was by an oversight wrongly stated in my last narrative. The numbers on the Upper Gunduk Embankment should have been stated as 302,267, the grand total of laborers as 2,281,443 and the daily average 162,960.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

No private importations have taken place in the Motiharee sub-division, and importations from a distance are said to have ceased in the Dhaka division, but continue to take place from Patna and Revelgunge into the Gobindgunge sub-division. In the Bettiah, and parts of the Ramnuggur sub-division (as stated under heading A), private trade is going on.

## D. STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The disbursement of Government grain is shown below, and a subjoined statement gives the information required by Circular No. 3360—S. R. of the 26th May.

Up to date of last return.			<i>No. 1, Motiharee sub-division.</i>		During the past fortnight		
Mds.	Srs.	Ch.			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
29,101	5	0	...	To laborers	...	3,560	13 0
38,858	19	0	...	To the public	...	6,586	9 0
2,188	10	0	...	Charitable relief	...	238	21 0
7,539	16	0	...	Advances	...	9,480	14 0
77,682	12	0				19,850	18 0
<i>No. 2, Dhaka sub-division.</i>							
19,874	28	0	...	To laborers	...	4,197	11 0
6,524	10	0*	...	To the public	...	413	20 0
731	34	0	...	Charitable relief	...	424	18 0
4,753	21	0†	...	Advances	...	2,856	24 0
31,884	16	0				7,921	34 0
<i>No. 3, Gobindgunge sub-division.</i>							
20,581	3	0	...	To laborers	...	4,744	36 0
1,596	35	0	...	To the public	...	1,850	11 0
1,996	10	0	...	Charitable relief	...	1,216	34 0
838	21	0	...	Advances	...	6,437	31 0
25,012	0	0				14,249	32 0
<i>No. 4, Bettiah sub-division.</i>							
58,811	7	0	...	To laborers	...	3,910	17 0
			...	To the public	...	8,471	15 0
			...	Charitable relief	...	1,478	12 0
			...	Advances	...	318	25 0
						14,248	29 0
<i>No. 5, Ramnuggur sub-division.</i>							
5,893	5	0	...	To laborers	...	1,631	9 0
21,626	33	0	...	To the public	...	3,505	10 0
1,706	33	0	...	Charitable relief	...	523	26 0
21,207	18	0	...	Advances	...	4,596	14 0
49,934	10	0				10,256	19 0
Total			...	To laborers	...	18,044	6 0
				To the public	...	20,856	25 0
				Charitable relief	...	3,876	31 0
				Advances	...	23,639	28 0
Upper Gunduk Embankment disposed of			...			16,214	0 0
Grand Total						82,681	10 0

In the Motiharee sub-division sales have slackened. Mr. Oldham has been instructed to sell at 12 seers, the rate hitherto obtaining being 11. More grain it will be seen has been disposed of in this than in any other sub-division, Mr. Oldham having very nearly disposed of a lakh of maunds. Much of the grain has found its way into the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-divisions, where sales of Government grain have not till very lately been extensive, in consequence of the existence of private trade.

In Bettiah the sales to the public have slightly decreased, but so slightly as to call for no remark; 8,470 maunds were sold in the past fortnight, against 9,500 in the previous fortnight. The ryots, Mr. Samuells says "do not exhibit much confidence in local resources, as is shown by their unwillingness to desert the Government stores." The sales, he anticipates however, will still further decrease the "nearer the certainty of a coming harvest is approached." If the present favorable prospects continue, there is no doubt that these expectations will be found correct. In Ramnuggur the decrease has already taken place, being largest in the east portion under Colonel Boulderson, who gives the following reasons for the falling off:—

1st.—The introduction of grain payments on all relief works.

2nd.—The payment in kind by petty maliks to agricultural laborers engaged in field work.

3rd.—The opening of private stores. Besides which it is evident that sales must diminish as prospects improve; and the large tucavee advances must also tell. The plan of storing small quantities of grain in the custody of respectable zemindars in the interior is being carried out.

\* Includes amount sold to Bettiah Raj.

† Includes advances to Optam Department.



In the two golahs of Shikarpore and Chamardecha, weevils are reported to have appeared, and some damage from dampness has taken place at Barh in the Gobindgunge sub-division.

**E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.**

In the Motiharee sub-division 17,019 maunds have been advanced to ryots up to date. Of this 7,250 maunds were given out through the agency of the Opium Department. Mr. Oldham reports that his advances are now nearly completed.

In the Dhuka sub-division 10,616 maunds have been advanced under this head, and 5,235 maunds were sanctioned lately. In fourteen or fifteen villages which were in firm to the Seeraha factory, inquiries were complete, but as the manager wished to make the advances, the papers were made over to him, and he has given out his own grain, and applied for a loan of 2,000 maunds of Government grain, which has been sanctioned. Another zemindar has only actually taken delivery of 461 maunds out of a sanctioned loan of 15,000 maunds. Messrs. Begg and Macqueen are both, Mr. Kilby reports, giving him much assistance; the former gentleman having, besides the 2,000 maunds referred to above, advanced Rs. 10,000 in cash, and Rs. 5,000 worth of grain to the ryots, and the latter Rs. 3,600 worth of grain. Much assistance has also been rendered by Mr. Cooper, sub-deputy opium agent.

In the Gobindgunge sub-division 13,136 maunds have been advanced.

The manager of the Hutwa raj has agreed to stand security for loans to the necessitous ryots in all the raj villages, and in the remaining portion of the sub-division, nearly all of which belongs to the Bettiah raj, the manager has agreed to advance for the present 5,000 maunds to the poorest of the ryots. To the rest Mr. Weekes is advancing grain on the collective security of the ryots of each village.

The manager of the Pipra factory has advanced a large sum of money, and has been authorized to make farther advances of Government grain.

The same may be said of another large concern (Barah). In the Bettiah sub-division the lists of ryots requiring advances have all been prepared except in one circle. They show ryots who can give security and ryots who can give none. "The village community go bail for the whole amount." It seemed better to give the advances to the latter class of ryots in charity, but many of them refused to accept it except as an advance, and scorned the notion of charitable relief. The exact amount advanced cannot be given, but the loans are made only to the poorest class of ryots to enable them to employ labor in their fields.

In Ramnuggur the tucavee advances are now nearly completed. Mr. Gibbon has come forward, and authorised Mr. Howe to make advances in the southern and south-eastern tupphees, and to send him bills for the amount. By this plan Mr. Howe says that nearly all the advances made under Circular No. 48T.F., will be changed into advances made under the zemindar's security and the account closed. The amount advanced during the fortnight was 4,596 maunds, and from the commencement 25,803 maunds have been advanced either on the security of the Rajas of Ramnuggur and Bettiah, or of petty but substantial maliks, and the direct system (except in a very few cases) abandoned.

**F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.**

The subjoined table will show the numbers who receive relief under this head. The numbers have generally increased, but this will probably be more marked in the ensuing fortnight. There are 14 orphans at Ramnuggur who are for the present being looked after at the poor-house.

**G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.**

39. Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shewn in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given Rs. 23,17,137-2-2.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—

	Relief Works.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Executive Engineer, East Champaran	...	592	0	0	592	0	0
Establishments—							
Under Mr. Howe	...	100	0	0			
" " Kilby	...	1,504	2	0	1,604	2	0
Transport of Government grain—							
Mr. Nicolay	...	4,413	2	0			
Nazir of Collectorate	...	172	7	6	4,585	9	6
Land improvement	...				105	0	0
Total	...				6,886	11	0
Grand Total	...				23,24,023	13	2

Statement shewing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Chumprab for the fortnight ending the 25th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					10	11	12
				Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain for seed and grain for public distribution in any shape.	By sale to public of laborers.	By application to distribution in any shape.	By sale to ryots.	By sale to laborers.			
NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allowed for consumption of grain.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Estimated amount excepted from estimate for fortnight.	Estimated amount excepted from estimate for fortnight.	REMARKS.
Sub-division Moulhore	26th June 1874	1,550,000	1,487,722 0 0	46,444 29 1	2,900 22 4	17,019 30 13	32,671 19 7	97,532 31 4	NIL	15,000	
Ditto Bhaka	"	2,100,000	1,112,000 0 0	449 20 4	424 19 8	2,856 24 4	4,197 11 3	7,621 34 3		15,000	
Ditto Golundgunge	27th "	1,241,000	1,220,694 0 0	2,499 20 3	1,071 33 8	7,276 12 10	10,501 22 7	31,271 17 9	NIL	32,000	
Ditto Bettah	28th "	1,111,000	1,102,964 8 0	23,457 34 0	2,344 10 0	354 6 0	13,422 16 0	51,497 30 0	NIL	15,000	
Ditto Ramnagar	29th "	2,500,000	2,068,810 7 2	59,028 21 4	2,330 19 4	25,803 33 0	5,522 27 5	6,430 3 11	19,004 29 4	10,000	
Upper Gunduck embankment	18th "	1,600,000	1,400,000 0 0	16,211 0 0	"	"	"	10,211 0 0	"	"	
Total		1,460,000	1,027,486 15	21,215 20 7	12,277 33 5	53,539 28 13	70,905 15	2,44,485 37 10	1,004 29 4	80,000	

CHUMPRAB.

The 29th June 1874.

H. KEAN,

Collector.

*Statement showing the number of persons receiving charitable relief.*

Where or by whom relieved.	Number of persons relieved.
<i>Motiharee sub-division.</i>	
Soogaun ... ..	135
Terkoulia ... ..	714
Motiharee factory ... ..	257
Relief inspector, northern division ... ..	33
southern division ... ..	48
The Dubusahu committee, northern division ... ..	36
"                    southern division ... ..	...
Motiharee town ... ..	1,852
"                    poor-house ... ..	620
"                    hospital ... ..	22
Ramgurwa hospital ... ..	41
Total ... ..	3,758
Dhaka division ... ..	1,909
<i>Gobindgunge division.</i>	
Kumoul ... ..	167
Rajpore ... ..	951
Bahurwa chuttees ... ..	103
Peepra ... ..	815
Bahurwa ... ..	488
Barah ... ..	300
Hossennec ... ..	61
Mukwa ... ..	112
Total ... ..	2,367
<i>Bettiah sub-division.</i>	
Bettiah ... ..	1,417
Dokraha ... ..	648
Lohurya ... ..	462
Lakeraya ... ..	93
Paljurwa ... ..	210
Manpoor ... ..	300
Pursa ... ..	1,354
Bettiah poor-house ... ..	151
Total ... ..	4,087
Also widows ... ..	36
"                    children ... ..	21
<i>Ramnuggur sub-division.</i>	
Ramnuggur poor-house ... ..	83
Bugaha ... ..	107
Persons receiving charitable relief ... ..	14
Total ... ..	204

Shikerpore returns not received.

CHUMPARUM,  
The 29th June 1874.H. KRA<sup>n</sup>,  
Collector.

*Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending the 27th June 1874.***A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**

THERE has been abundant rain all over the district. In the Bukhtiarpoore circle there has been so much rain that some of the late sowings of murwa have been swamped; but, on the other hand, the greatest possible benefit has been caused to the bhadoi dhan, early murwa, and kiri. The numbers of the laborers on the village works have decreased, and the people are returning of their own accord to their usual avocations. In the Begoo Serai sub-division the state of the crops is most promising. Makai, the great stand-by of the lower orders in the way of food, has been sown over a much larger area than usual, and is coming up strong and healthy. There was a little local distress amongst the poorest class of agriculturists in a corner of pergunnah Nainpore, but Mr. Wilkins the moment he heard of it proceeded thither, and by timely distribution of grain advances has entirely met the difficulty. Throughout the Jamoore sub-division there has been almost constant heavy rain, notwithstanding which Mr. Money and his staff have been moving about Chankai, Pertabpore, and Gidhour, as best they could upon elephants.

The general result of their investigations is most reassuring. The area of janera sown this year is much larger than in ordinary years, and the plant is strong and healthy. The nurseries of agbaui dhan are most flourishing, and will be ready to transplant in a fortnight. Sathi dhan has been sown broadcast in nearly every village, and the murwa is being transplanted. This last-named operation is giving abundant employment even to the weak and old. One village only—Katowna—Mr. Money found in a very backward state, and he promptly distributed relief tickets and grain advances.

The price of rice in the bazar has fallen to the Government rate of sale, and Mr. Money has therefore stopped the sales of Government rice. Both the janera and the sathi dhan will be ready by the beginning of September; and Mr. Money is moving down 10,000 maunds from the surplus golahs of the Lucki Serai triangle to meet any pressure that may be felt between this and then.

Khurruckpore continues flourishing, and in the Sudder sub-division there is no indication of any pressure existing.

**B.**

Three petty relief works have been opened during the fortnight for those who are not yet absorbed by the usual agricultural labor. On the other hand, six have been closed, either on completion, or because the laborers no longer present themselves, being employed in the fields instead.

In the Begoo Serai sub-division all the relief works have been closed in consequence of the heavy rain, except the large tank at Begoo Serai. Petty repairs of roads in the north-west of the sub-division afford sufficient labor for all who want it locally; whilst a large number who can work have flocked to the Ganges bund, which is being constructed by the Tirhoot authorities.

In Jamoore there is only one relief work going on—the alkaree tank, and there the laborers present themselves in such small numbers—30 to 50 a day—that it hardly seems necessary to keep even this one work open.

In the Sudder station the heavy work of excavation of dhohees' tank (a municipal work) has been finished, and now all the light labor gangs have been set to level the new earthwork and to turf the slopes.

**C.**

There is very little to report under this head. There is no movement of grain necessary in Bukhtiarpoore. Mr. Money is a good deal hampered by the flooded state of the roads in his endeavours to move the 10,000 maunds granted him from the surplus golahs, but will, I have no doubt, overcome the difficulties. All the Begoo Serai golahs are in good condition. The transport of the 20,000 maunds from the Lucki Serai surplus golahs has been much delayed; first, by the breaking down of a ferry boat on a river between Sheikpoora and the railway; and second, by the fact that this fortnight has represented just the time when the roads become impassable to carts, and yet the little streams are not sufficiently full, nor the country sufficiently flooded, to render the water-carriage generally available. However, now the water has risen so very considerably that all despatches by cart are out of the question, and the remainder of the consignment is going by boat.

**D.**

Every thing is *in statu quo*. In the Bukhtiarpoore golah the bags have been enumerated and sorted.

**E.**

Mr. Manson has advanced 475 maunds to nine zemindars, and 7,410 maunds to 3,384 ryots; Mr. Wilkins has advanced 7,614 maunds to ryots, and Mr. Money 1,270 maunds

to ryots; and I have given out 1,601 maunds and 80 seers to 12 zemindars. The above results take very little space on paper, and might perhaps be overlooked in consequence; but when it comes to be considered that it shows that about 20,000 maunds have been distributed in dribbles, and ikrarnamas and securities taken, it reveals an amount of patient work which should not be overlooked because it can be recorded in a few lines.

## F.

The numbers receiving gratuitous relief have increased in the Bukhtiarpore circle, and Mr. Manson expects no great reduction until the end of July. Rajah Leela Nund Singh has swelled the numbers by discontinuing all private relief since the group system was finished. All the poor in his village are now supplied by Government.

At Jamoore the poor from the poor-house have been sent to their homes with tickets, so that at Jamoore itself there are only 29 inmates, and at Simultollah only six.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 125:—

*Committees.*

Monghyr, Jamoore, and Begon Serai.

*Sub-Committees.*

Lucki Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2). Special sub-division opened and officered.

*Jamoore.*

(3). Lucki Serai, Sheikpoora, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4). Jamalpore ... Native gentlemen connected with railway.  
Chapran ... Mr. H. Christian.  
Bassoni ... „ J. Christian.  
Gurpurrah ... Howley.

(5). The annexed statement will give the information required.

*Daily average number of persons relieved at the Relief-centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the week ending the 27th June 1874.*

Names of Poor-houses and Relief-centres.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	131	424	50	644
Bondhi	11	20	40	84
Bero		3		3
Dowlatpore	9		8	17
Chowrah	5	23	7	34
Nikandra	70	119	50	349
Lucki Serai	40	50	68	158
Sheikpoora	22	20	6	48
Begon Serai	30	40	36	112
Tegrah	25	57	21	103
Birpore	29	43	52	123
Bukhtiarpore	1	1	6	8
Jamoore	15	9	3	27
Bassoni	38	71	79	188
Khagaria	38	76	38	152
Simultollah	3	6	5	14
Grand Total	644	1,084	344	1,984

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative	...	8,53,411	7	0
<i>Details of the above.</i>				
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	..	1,16,175	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	..	35,649	7	2
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	..	2,707	14	6
Advanced to Mr. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	..	2,037	9	6
Advanced to Captain Conolly	..	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	..	4,98,014	13	7
Construction of golahs	..	3,741	7	4
Payment of golah establishment	..	3,538	13	8
Miscellaneous charges	..	494	9	0
Purchase of anchors	..	22	4	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	..	76,250	0	0
Ditto to municipalities	..	5,000	0	0
Ditto to zemindars for land improvement	..	44,740	0	0
Tuccavee advances	..	64,539	8	3
		8,53,411	7	0
<i>During the Fortnight</i>				
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	..	40,000	0	0*
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor	..	25,043	10	3
Construction of golahs	..	1,237	8	0
Miscellaneous charges	..	1,219	8	0
Golah establishment	..	6,308	8	6
Package charges	..	6	12	0
Advanced to transport officer	..	527	8	0
Transport charges	..	142	5	0
		74,485	11	9
	Grand Total	9,27,897	2	9
Final payments	..	Nil.		
Advances recoverable	..	1,90,529	8	3

H. J. NEWBERRY,  
Officiating Collector.

Statement of Cases from 12th to 25th June 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873,  
1872, and 1871.

			Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus column IXA.
<b>Theft—</b>				
Heading 43 of Crime	1874	...	20	4
Return AI, excluding	1873	...	16	5
cattle-theft	1872	...	16	7
	1871	...	25	11
<b>House-breaking</b>				
or	1874	...	35	12
house-trespass	1873	...	13	5
order to commit theft	1872	...	16	7
	1871	...	50	19
<b>Total</b>				
	1874	...	55	16
	1873	...	29	10
	1872	...	32	14
	1871	...	75	30

MONGHYR,  
The 29th June 1874.

H. E. WALLER, Major,  
Dist. Supdt. of Police.

\* This sum was credited in last fortnight, but not included in their return.

Return called for under Government Letter No. 3127, dated the 14th May 1874, for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.
(1) By sale to laborers ... ..	4,630	3,591	8,221
(2) By sale to public .. ..	35,516	4,078	39,594
(3) In charitable relief ... ..	4,035	5,809	9,844
(4) Advances to ryots .. ..	31,365	4,605	35,970
Total ... ..	75,546	18,083	93,629

Price-current of principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Name of Place.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Grain.	Indian-corn.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr .. .. .	11½	15	17½	14½
Begoo Serai .. .. .	11	14	18	....
Jamsoee .. .. .	11	13	17	17
Tegrah .. .. .	11	13	17	....

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the day nearest the 25th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of Circle.	Page for which figures are given.	Allotment.	Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the quantity held in other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipt of the day's earnings for the month.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	By advance to ryots and laborers.	Total.	
Sudder sub-division, containing Buxharpore.	Buxharpore.	25th June 1874.	Mds. 11,325	Mds. 1,40,324	Mds. 11,325	Mds. 1,574	Mds. 876	Mds. 2,225	Mds. 6,418	Mds. ....
		Ditto	40,000		40,000	11,024	6,204	5,312	22,540	11,000
Bagoa Serai sub-division.	There is no circle here.	Ditto	45,000	45,000	35,074	16,798	706	6,485	23,989	4,000
		Ditto	10,000		10,000	4,200	70	1,473	5,743	.....
Jangpore sub-division, containing three circles.	Local Serai.	Ditto	33,602	1,21,241	33,492	780	545	18,000	22,037	.....
	Shandra.	Ditto	55,002		55,002	995	657	.....	1,652	.....
	Shikhpura.	Ditto	44,107		44,107	5,024	719	3,106	9,849	.....
	Total.		2,67,107	2,67,107	2,67,107	28,024	9,644	35,970	73,638	.....

H. J. NEWBERRY,  
Officiating Collector.





Name of Road.	Paces in open marking out on either side.	NUMBER OF LABOURS DURING THE FOREWENT.			Supply of food, clothing, or quantity of Government grain sold.	Condition of labourers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursements for the month.
		Class I.	Class II. A.	Class II. B.	Total.					
Secundra to Jannoo ...	In 4 places ...	1,256	1,895	111	3,135	Nil ...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 400 0 0
Mullapore to ditto ...	In 1 place ...	410	...	2	412	Good ...	...	...	Supplied by Government.	30 12 8
Ditto to Gurjia ...	In 3 places ...	1,210	...	38	1,254	...	...	...	...	215 8 9
Jannoo to Lochmari ...	In 1 place ...	835	...	62	907	Do. ...	...	...	...	135 16 8
Secundra to ditto ...	In 3 places ...	5,979	...	371	6,356	...	...	...	...	1,007 13 9
Kowala road ...	In 1 place ...	4,334	...	17	4,351	...	...	...	...	415 15 6
Transport roads ...	...	1,097	...	671	2,168	...	...	...	...	504 8 9
Bahktapore to Chakley Ghat	...	1,099	28	...	1,126	...	...	...	...	69 18 0
Petty works ...	...	346	...	...	346	...	...	...	...	...
Add grain sold in 1st week	...	26,429	3,526	6,335	43,330	...	...	...	...	...
						Rs. A. P.				5,097 0 0
						1,898 12 9			Reimbursement	1,898 0 0
						2,714 9 0			Tools and plant	18 6 0
						4,310 4 9			Contingencies	19 12 3
									Grand Total	7,942 11 5

N. B.—There are 40 bullocks, 168 bullocks, 1,575 weavers, 170 dharm, 125 potters, 35 barbers, 2 halwars, 30 halwars, 338 shoemakers, 77 washmen, 17 barbers.

Now labouring class is about 2 per cent.—  
Total expenditure in work ... Rs. A. P.  
Deduct grain issued ... 4,310 4 9  
Deduct grain issued ... 1,554 13 0

Detail of cash payments during the fortnight ...  
From this office—  
Jannoo ... Rs. A. P.  
Mullapore ... 45 0 0  
Bains road ... 21 15 0  
Repair to district road ... 13 0 0  
Transport of goods of Jannoo ... 13 0 0  
Transport of goods of Jannoo ... 239 8 9  
District road for mail ...  
Total Rs. ... 1,111 9 3

This includes charges of all kinds in cash in accounts of cashier.

RAM RUTUN MOONDAR,  
Assistant Engineer, in Executive charge,  
Bonglyr District.

No. 678—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 1st July 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the 16th fortnightly narrative for this district.

#### A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The past fortnight has been one of constant rain throughout the district, and a week of fine weather, of which at present, there appears but little prospect, is very desirable, especially for the Indian-corn, though up to date no harm has been done to that, or any other crop. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of paddy has been, and is being, most energetically carried on, and the general prospects could not possibly be brighter than they are at the present time.

3. The total rainfall of each sub-division from the commencement of the year to the 27th instant is given below; that for head-quarters is to the 30th June; the figures for Muddehpooora are, I think, a little under the mark, as the returns for a week or two are not forthcoming. The figures from the 1st January to 30th June 1873 are also given for comparison, and it may be mentioned that the total rainfall of the whole of 1873 was not much more than 28 inches.

	1874	1873 to 30th June
Head-quarters ... ..	21.28	6.58
Banka ... ..	17.51	8.54
Muddehpooora ... ..	13.73	8.59
Scoopool ... ..	18.27	7.37

4. There is but little to say regarding grain-supplies or prices generally. The supplies are unaltered, and the tendency of the prices is to fall, certainly not to rise.

5. The following statement will show the difference in prices this year and at the corresponding period of the year 1866; it will also be seen that common rice is cheaper now than when the last fortnightly was submitted:—

	Rice (common)		Pulses.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Scoopool ... ..	...	9 14	...	...	...	12 10	...	11 0
Muddehpooora ... ..	...	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0
Banka ... ..	...	11 4	...	...	...	13 8	...	12 8
Head-quarters ... ..	9 7½	11 6	10 1½	17 0	...	16 2	11 8	14 8

6. The general condition of the people throughout the district has improved, and is still daily improving. The Banka officer remarks, from his own personal knowledge and the reports he has received, his whole sub-division is in every respect in good condition, and there have been no cases of grain-theft during the fortnight. The Scoopool officer writes—"Opinions differ as to any change in the general condition of the people, but the general opinion (in which I concur) appears to be that on the whole there has been a marked improvement, as indeed there well might be after the liberal relief of all kinds that has been afforded." Of this marked improvement I have no doubt, knowing what I personally saw when in the north at the beginning of June. In the diary of Mr. Fanshawe, an exceedingly promising officer, who has been working right well, the following remarks are entered:—"The condition of mature people below 50 is always better, but that of old persons and children by no means in every case shows improvement." And again, referring to the eastern portion of the Scoopool circle, he says—"The condition of the people on this side is immensely improved;" and again "the condition of the people has improved in so marked a manner in all the villages, that I have not only struck off many names, but reduced the amounts given, and that while giving the full necessary relief to each person." Under date 23rd June, he says—"I visited the Scoopool tank yesterday with Mr. King, some 600 people were at work on it, whose condition is of the best." Again, referring to Chandail, south-west of Scoopool circle, he says—"I was immensely pleased to see the improved condition of the people generally." Mr. Denys, relief superintendent of Narradigur, makes very similar remarks:—"I may say the state of the people is much improved, and their progress is now very steady for the better;" and again "the crowds of faces I see daily convince me that our relief measures are at present sufficient to meet the requirements of the circle;" and he also remarks "I think distress may be described as being now at the turning point." It is a matter for great thankfulness to think that the condition of the people is really so good. There is no doubt the spirits of the people generally have been greatly raised by the present good prospects of the crops. A few bright days would be invaluable for the bhadoi crops.

7. The statement of cases against property for June will be sent with the next fortnightly.

**B.—RELIEF WORKS.**

8. I annex the usual statement showing the progress of the relief works during the fortnight, and the work done by the Durbhanga Court of Wards, as also the information called for in Government Circular No. 145—F, dated the 5th May, as far as I have got the information.

9. The numbers show a considerable reduction. It is quite clear from the reports received that these works in no way interfere with the agricultural operations so far; cultivation is being carried on, notwithstanding, in a way rarely seen at this season of the year, and the time for transplanting the aghani rice crop has hardly yet arrived, by the time it does, road-work will be almost impossible.

**C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.**

10. The exports and imports at the Bhagnipore station were, during the fortnight, 9,795 maunds and 27,200 maunds, respectively; of the former, 15,691 were wheat and 7,600 gram for Howrah, 181 maunds wheat for Burdwan, and 323 maunds rice up for Benares; of the latter, 16,005 maunds were wheat, and 10,755 maunds were gram from all sorts of places far up-country, 440 maunds were jowar, also from up-country. There is but little traffic at the other stations.

11. There is no private importation of any kind to the north of the Ganges, as far as I can ascertain.

**D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.**

12. There is nothing further to remark upon under this head for the past fortnight.

**E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.**

13. Advances made to zemindars for the purpose of helping their ryots, under Government Circular No. 4020, dated 18th December 1873:—

Name of Applicant.	Profession.	Residence.	Amount.	Date of sanction.	By whom sanctioned.
Mr. A. Christian	Planter	Patterghat	Rs. 1,000 in rice	15th June 1874	Collector.
Thakoor Mun Singh	Zemindar	Sookhpore	" 4,000 in grain	No. 5510-SR, dated 23rd June 1874.	Commissioner.
Heerangurb Narain Singh	Ditto	Ditto	" 3,400 "	No. 5509-SR, dated 28th June 1874.	Ditto.
Kirut Narain Singh	Ditto	Deelind	Mda. 200 of rice.	20th June 1874	Collector.
Rajbulub Singh	Ditto	Tetrao	" 300 "	"	Ditto.
Khub Lali Saloo	Ditto	Rushur	Rs. 500 in grain	"	Ditto.
Gopal Chand Achon	Ditto	Bhoanipora	Ditto	"	Ditto.
Girdhar Singh	Ditto	Supha	Rs. 300 in grain	23rd June 1874	Ditto.
Totok Narain Singh	Ditto	Ryeekunna	" 500 "	"	Ditto.
Baboo Singh and Laljet Singh	Ditto	Puracoma	" 1,500 in rice.	"	Ditto.
Balajet Singh	Ditto	Ditto	" 150 worth seed grain.	"	Ditto.
			" 200 in rice "	"	"
Laljet Singh	Ditto	Patchgachia	Mda. 500 of rice.	"	Ditto.
			" 50 seed-grain "	"	"
Rangopal Singh	Ditto	Manganje	Rs. 2,100 in grain	No. 5531-SR, dated 24th June 1874.	Commissioner.
Mr. P. Duff	Ditto	Sinra Factory	" 8,500 "	No. 5532-SR, dated 24th June 1874.	Ditto.

**F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.**

14. The statements annexed show what has been done towards disposal of the grain. Some few golaahs, it will be seen, are behindhand with the information; for these 20,000 may be safely estimated. The statement shows a sale to the public in the Soopool sub-division up to the 24th June of 1,17,645 maunds, and a total disposal of some 2,09,832 maunds, out of an original allotment of 5,68,000, and of actual storage, not calculating loss of weight, of 5,40,512. The Muddehpura return is complete up to the 20th June, and shows a total sale to the public of 25,741 maunds, out of a nominal allotment of 1,65,979, and of actual storage, not calculating loss of weight, of 1,68,980 maunds. I need only repeat that these sales have been of very great benefit to the people generally, and has proved one of the best forms of relief. The fortnightly estimate of grain expenditure has been slightly exceeded in both sub-divisions, and I have little doubt that 1½ lakhs more will be disposed of during the month of July; but, if the present prospects are not marred, the end of August will, I am certain, show a very material decrease in applications for assistance of any kind, and the sales will be next to nothing.

15. Up to the 20th June some 5,055 maunds of seed-grain have been given out as advances, and sales of it are going on at Ekar, Boncong, Nowabakur, and Soopool, and about 1,000 maunds have been thus disposed of. "Many bags (as mentioned by me in my last fortnightly)" Mr. Kirkwood writes "unfortunately contain several sorts of paddy indiscriminately mixed, and these are regarded with much disfavor." Mr. Denny reports an increasing demand for seed in Narradigur, and additional supplies have been sent to him at Nowabakur.

16. Mr. Kirkwood also reports as follows, regarding advances generally:—"Up to the 20th June the figures were 7,133 ryots, for issue to whom orders for 24,964 maunds of grain had been given, up to the same date orders had been given to 57 zemindars for 26,589 maunds of grain for distribution to the ryots as advances, making a total of 51,553 maunds

of grain, of which 4,591 maunds were seed-grain. Since that date information has reached me, in some cases up to the 24th, in some to the 27th. During these few days orders for advances have been issued to 1,956 ryots for 340 maunds seed-grain and 6,809 maunds rice. During the same time orders for advances were issued to 4 zemindars for 115 maunds seed-grain and 1,050 maunds rice; this increases the total to 9,089 ryots receiving 31,622 maunds of grain, of which 1,039 maunds were seed-grain, and 61 zemindars receiving 27,754 maunds of grain, of which 4,016 maunds were seed-grain. Thus total grain advances were 59,376 maunds, of which 5,056 maunds were seed-grain." Mr. Kirkwood adds—"There are 14 villages in the Narradigur circle in which we shall have to make advances, and will be enquired into during the current week." The zemindars are said to be generally behaving very well to their ryots, and making large advances; the most notable exception, Mr. Kirkwood remarks, is Dhunput Singh, zemindar of pergunnah Harrawuth, who has done nothing whatever for his tenantry. But I believe nearly the whole of that gentleman's estates in this country are leased out in *putneer*.

17. In the matter of house-to-house relief, Mr. Kirkwood submits the following figures:—

	Maunds
Ekar .. .. .	6,679
Narradigur .. .. .	16,225
Soopool .. .. .	4,679
Bongong .. .. .	1,446
Bhowanipore .. .. .	635
Kamp .. .. .	910
Bhulooa .. .. .	1,000
Simrahi .. .. .	4,000
	<hr/> 35,574, as against 33,330 the previous fortnight.

18. Cooked food relief.—The following figures are also given by Mr. Kirkwood:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Soopool hospital .. .. .	14	9	8
Soopool poor-house .. .. .	9	19	30
Bongong ditto .. .. .	23	16	12
Patchgachia ditto .. .. .	27	37	37
Ekar .. .. .	13	27	34
Nowhatta (closed on 16th June) .. .. .	8	12	20
Simrahi hospital .. .. .	19	9	12
Simrahi poor-house .. .. .	14	32	14
Bhulooa .. .. .	17	26	21
Nathpore .. .. .	6	9	13
Muddehpooa .. .. .	13	18	19
Bhowanipore .. .. .	24	42	7
Kamp .. .. .	3	10	2
	<hr/> 190	<hr/> 265	<hr/> 229 Total 684.

as against 945 in the previous fortnight, a very satisfactory decrease.

The only "centres" now open are Bhaptiahi and Dighia, in Narradigur, though I think these will by this time have both been closed.

19. Fresh supplies of cotton have been received. The numbers on this relief are thus shown for the fortnight by Mr. Kirkwood:—

	Spinning.	Weaving.		Spinning.	Weaving.
Soopool .. .. .	78	32	Burgacon .. .. .	311	56
Hurdi .. .. .	119	17	Semani .. .. .	107	6
Rutowle .. .. .	134	5	Bhulooa .. .. .	408	212
Chundail .. .. .	173	6	Kamp .. .. .	182	42
Sookhpore .. .. .	121	..	Bhowanipore .. .. .	582	82
Bongong .. .. .	462	86	Narradigur .. .. .	600	40
Muheshi .. .. .	10	..	Simrahi .. .. .	300	50
Patchgachia .. .. .	384	27			
Ekar .. .. .	31	44		<hr/> 4,002	<hr/> 693
Nohotba .. .. .	..	38			

as against 5,465 of the previous fortnight. The falling off is attributed by Mr. Kirkwood to short supply of cotton.

20. General abstract of relief for the fortnight:—

Private works .. .. .	3,000	Spinning and weaving .. .. .	4,695
Circle and light labor .. .. .	9,761		
House-to-house relief .. .. .	35,574		<hr/> 53,714
Cooked food .. .. .	684		

as against 60,124 of last fortnight, the reduction being under the headings of private works, cooked-food, and spinning

21. Mr. Smith expresses regret at not having been able to show figures in detail of expenditure in relief under the various headings, as he has been fully employed with the Special Accountant-General during the fortnight; but he is now engaged upon them, and I hope they will soon be ready in a complete form.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub- divisional treasury, as shown in the last narrative	Rs.	A.	P.
...	6,83,443	0	2½

*Detail of the above total.*

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	1,88,000	0	0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa	100	0	0
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	2,99,918	0	2½
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa for construction of golah	6,000	0	0
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain	70,400	0	0
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0
To Bhagulpore Municipality	5,000	0	0
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625	0	0
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots	1,03,900	0	0
	6,83,443	0	2½

On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	1,00,312	12	5
Through Nazir	20	0	0
Deputy Collector of Muddehpooa	144	11	8
Mr. Durand	148	0	9
Deputy Collector of Soopool	1,00,000	0	0
Total	1,00,312	12	5

Grand total to end of fortnight	7,83,755	12	7½
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* Through Nazir	14,998	9	6
Deputy Collector of Banks	678	2	0
" " Muddehpooa	11,868	1	0
" " Soopool	17,900	0	0
Mr. Banerjee	5,665	15	6
" as contractor	1,69,137	0	1½
H. M. Durand, Esq.	13,150	0	0
" for carters	177	2	6
Mr. Menzies	5,000	0	0
Bahoo Furan Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	19,064	15	3
Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	16,000	0	0
Captain Conolly	443	2	0
Mr. Meredith	100	10	0
" Luman, Government grain officer, Jagdischuck	155	0	0
" H. Bull, contractor	3,000	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 23 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	9	0
Ditto of 100 bags of rice rebooked to Pointes	119	15	0
Cost of 50 tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	2,331	4	6
Total	2,99,918	0	2½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagalpore on the dates nearest to the 27th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAMES OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	By public stores.	By private stores.	By grain in way of distribution.	By advance to Ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Estimated grain expended for feeding of animals.	Remarks.
<b>BRANCH SUB-DIVISION.</b>										
Patalpote	27th June 1874	1,000	1,000 0 0	1,000 18 6	887 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	1,000 0 0	2,165 18 6	238 2 8	...	...	...	...	...
<b>BRANCH SUB-DIVISION.</b>										
Kutaila	27th June 1874	4,277	4,277 0 0	2,400 53 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,350	2,350 0 0	1,500 34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,827	4,827 0 0	3,715 39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>MURSHIDABAD SUB-DIVISION.</b>										
<b>Kamrup Circle.</b>										
Kamrup	...	50,000	50,000 0 0	1,800 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,305	12,305 10 0	1,500 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,304	12,304 0 0	1,500 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,304	12,304 0 0	1,500 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	60,879	60,879 10 0	4,292 70 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Thakurgaon Circle.</b>										
Thakurgaon	...	23,000	23,000 0 0	3,000 25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,000	20,000 0 0	2,700 25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	10,000 0 0	1,200 25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	65,000	65,000 10 0	12,000 33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,73,806	1,73,806 10 0	23,000 33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2 All solid delinquency in weight.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on dates nearest to the 27th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.					
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots or to semindars.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain for the year.
<b>SOOPOL SUB-DIVISION.</b>		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
<i>Soopol Circle.</i>				Public.	Laborers.	Ryots.	Zemindars.		
Soopol ...	June 24th	1,30,000	1,16,477	20,353	6,532	1,062	467	2,207	1,597
Chundail ...		10,000	10,212-10	3,063	2,094	404	150	541	654
Rotowlee ...		8,000	8,000	1,103	.....	365	...	281	822
Hurdas ...		10,000	10,000	2,433	900	480	830	451	741
Total ...		1,58,000	1,44,889-10	27,952	9,526	2,391	947	3,280	3,594
<i>Naradigpur Circle.</i>									
Nowabakur ...	June 24th	30,000	30,000	12,456	1,183	2,530	...	404	946
Dugmurrak ...	June 10th	30,000	30,000	5,189	.....	1,802	...	...	626
Roshwar ...	June 17th	40,000	40,000	9,627	267	202	...	...	1,206
Nargo ...	June 24th	20,000	20,000	6,661	.....	919	...	...	2,003
Total ...		1,20,000	1,20,000	33,943	1,460	6,133	...	404	4,980
<i>Simrahi and Bhulooa Circle.</i>									
Peepur ...	June 24th	30,000	30,000	1,850	1,917	734	2,445	2,226	1,457
Pertabgunga ...		30,000	30,000	7,048	130	317	2,795	1,142	800
Bhulooa ...		20,000	20,000-10	8,313	830	134	601	1,907	80
Simrahi ...		40,000	40,000	9,162	900	1,159	5,951	2,269	1,695
Nathpore ...	June 17th	10,000	10,000	698	24	497	2,706	.....	64
Bheemungpur ...		5,000	5,062	.....	.....	.....	84	88	241
Kyeeil Dulgaon ...	June 24th	8,000	8,000	2	64	151	1,941	.....	100
Total ...		1,33,000	1,33,062-10	27,063	3,665	2,992	16,633	7,365	4,456
<i>Ekar and Bongaon Circle.</i>									
Ekar ...	June 17th	60,000	51,086	10,984	4,575	931	313	.....	936
Simani ...	June 24th	20,000	20,051-20	4,694	1,326	1,595	...	75	319
Kotha ...		10,000	10,360-10	1,240	3,100	694	8	.....	155
Bongaon ...	June 10th	30,000	32,219	6,859	2,356	704	115	.....	771
Burgoon ...	June 24th	30,000	14,873	3,866	726	168	.....	.....	937
Patchgachia ...		5,000	4,783-10	.....	.....	616	82	.....	537
Mohesbi ...		10,000	10,059-20	1,544	2,920	97	.....	.....	6
Total ...		1,55,000	1,42,770-20	28,087	14,940	4,791	666	75	2,449
<b>CORRY OF WARREN SUB-DIVISION.</b>									
<i>Naradigpur Circle.</i>									
Chandpeepur ...		19,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhuphase ...		19,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burbura ...		5,000		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		30,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...		5,90,000	5,70,542	1,17,845	30,061	16,247	17,966	11,154	16,799





Rate of wagon paid for full work—					
To each man ..	200	200	200	200	200
"    woman ..	200	200	200	200	200
"    child ..	10	10	10	10	10
	As P.	1000	1000	1000	1000

## Progress Report of Famine Relief

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREON.					
			Class I.		Class II. A.		Class II. B.	
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.
<i>Scoopul Sub-Division.</i>								
Scoopul to Bhootia, No. 10 N	16½ miles	Earth-work and dressing completed; turbing 5 miles in progress.	455	100				
Bella to Maha, No. 20 N	10 miles	Earth-work 9 miles done; dressing in hand; turbing not commenced.	185	95				
Nowhatta to Naharwar Ghat, No. 27 N	19 miles	Earth-work 17½ miles done; dressing and turbing in hand.	433	100				
Kajnapore bund, B	½ miles	Completed and nearly all turbed.	397	100				
Gachapore tank, No. 30 N	Being cleared and deepened	Completed	190	100				
Nowhatta tank, No. 33 N	New tank, 1,000 × 500 feet	More than half finished	418	100				
Ekar tank, No. 39 N	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	3,067	90	87	4		
Bimani tank, No. 33 N	Ditto ditto	700 × 500 × 6 done	773	100				
Burraur tank, No. 23 N	Deepening and clearing and dressing bank.	Dressing bank in progress	356	100				
Scoopul tank, No. 31 N	No information.		337	99	65	11		
Chundali tank, No. 34 N			1,663	100				
Kaboo tank	Work stopped by order of the Collector.							
Singhaur to Nathpore, 1st Sec., No. 16 N	The whole length marked out.	2,600 running feet turbing completed.	232	64	43	18		
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec.		1,400 running feet turbing completed.	581	96	26	4		
Singhaur to Scoopul, Nos. 16 and 17 N		2,000 running feet	636	91	56	8		
Pepra to Scoopul, No. 18 N		1,000 ditto	1,103	90	181	10		
Periabunga to Beaspora, No. 11 N		1,000 ditto	435	85	72	15		
<i>Maddhapoor Sub-Division.</i>								
Maddhapoor road, 3rd Section, No. 1 N	1 mile 3,557 running feet	2½ miles	100	100				
Maddhapoor to Shahpore	2,000 running feet	3 miles × 180 feet	549	100				
Maddhapoor to Sookhasan, and Patkar Ghat.	No information received.							
Bungong to Phoolout	Not commenced.							
<i>Budder Sub-Division.</i>								
Maddhapoor road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N	¾ miles	¾ miles			1	11	12	
Milke road, No. 2 N	6 miles	6 miles	463	85	11	3	47	

the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD TREASURY.			Condition of the laboring class and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Distances during the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.
Post Bear.	From Government moolie's shop.						
	Percentage.	Quantity. Mds. R. C.					
	90	161 23 10	Better than ordinary years. Grain of sorts available. Laborers come from an average distance of three miles, and then return to their homes for the night. Their general occupation, cultivation; piece-work system in force throughout all the works; abundant rainfall. Bhadoi crops sown, and laborers working in the fields in larger numbers than before.	Every 2nd or 3rd day.	Earth-work Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 5-2-5 per 1,000 cubic feet. Turding 12 annas to 14 annas per 1,000.	Government	487
10	90					Ditto	786
35	65	164 55 4				Ditto	601
24	85	12 7 0				Ditto	949
23	77	400 88 4				Ditto	1,300
9	91	850 6 0				Ditto	1,510
8	98					Ditto	843
7	90	124 6 3				Ditto	6,300
6	96	126 7 0	Laborers in a very fair condition. Country well watered, and all available ground under cultivation.	Every evening	Ra. 2-13 to Ra. 4-1 per 1,000	Ditto	8,000
All		629 50 8	Ditto ditto	Every 2nd day	Ditto ditto	Ditto	2,912
6	94	150 11 6	Condition same as last week but with better prospect. Abundant rain, less would be beneficial. Sub-Inspector remarks greater portion of laborers still adhered to the relief works as means of their support, and bettering their condition.	Every 2 or 3 days.	Earth-work Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4; dressing As. 9 to Rs. 1-3 per 100 running feet; turding Rs. 1 per 1,000 superficial feet.	Ditto	460
7	98	200 88 11	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	920
3	96	641 9 4	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	1,194
4	90	850 26 9	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	1,204
All		261 2 0	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	700
3	95	53 95 0	Good healthy, and strong; some of the laborers come from adjacent villages, others from long distances; cultivation in brisk progress; rain abundant. Bhadoi crops very promising.	Every other day.	Earth-work Rs. 1-14 per 1,000.	Ditto	154 work stopped.
All		90 54 0	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	400
All	Nil	Nil	Good generally; small portion of country; no Government rice available on this road; the matter was referred to Collector, who replied to obtain it from Lakemanspore store. The Overseer was instructed accordingly, and got all there was to have. The Collector was referred to again, who replied no grain available, and that it could be had cheaper in the bazar than Government could supply it.	From 6 to 6 times in the week.	Earth-work Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000.	Greater portion from Government.	800
All	Nil	Nil	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS THEREOF.						Total.
			Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.		
			Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
Peeramtee to Barahat, No. 16 R ...	34 miles laid out	34 miles of the work, and 2 miles surface dressing.	121	63	72	87	Nil	Nil	193
Sylhetcummer road, first three miles, No. 19 S		(General repairs)	101	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	101
Obins and Mohma roads, No. 135		Work stopped until further orders.							
<i>Barka Sub-Division</i>									
Bowree road, 1 S		Repairs completed.							
Dhooora to Bowree, No. 9 S	Completed	14 miles	19	46	21	82	Nil	Nil	40
Dhooora to Mohma, No. 11 S	Ditto	4 miles	234	94	16	6	Nil	Nil	250
Kutoora to Simultollah, No. 27 S	Ditto	Earth-work completed, and dressing 700 feet.	117	99	1	1	1	1	119
Barka to Kutoora, No. 24 S	Ditto	Completed	219	99	1	1	Nil	Nil	220
Bhagulpore to Umarpore, No. 2 S	Completed	Repairs 12 miles	182	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	182
Repairs to Bowree road	30 miles	5 miles	237	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	237
Total			12,466	90	565	4	68		13,039

## BHAGULPORE.

The 2nd July 1874.

SUPPLY OF FOOD THEREAT.			Condition of the laboring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of pay- ment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the year ending 31st June 1874.
From boats.	From Government moolie's shop.						
	Percentage.	Quantity. Mds. & C.					
All	NH	NH	Condition and prospect of country very good; daily labor is still much in force here. Minor orders again sent to be entirely stopped.	Twice a week.	Contract Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2, Partly Government ... per 1,000 cubic feet.		240
All			Good in every respect, work confined chiefly to repairs of bridges, and throwing in stones at foot of piles.	Petty contract	Contract Rs. 2-6, per 1,000 c. ft.	Government	88
30	70		Good generally abundant rainfall; cultivation in brisk progress.	Every other day.	Tank-work 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet; dressing Rs. 1-6 per 100 sq. feet.	Ditto ditto	46
30	70		Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	270
91	8	5 14 0	Good in every respect. Laborers now devote greater portion of the day to cultivation.	Thrice a week	Earthwork, Rs. 1-12 to 2-4 per 1,000 c. feet.	Ditto ditto	170
97	3	NH	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	280
All	NH	NH	Good in every respect. Work completed; no Government grain available, as no grain arrangement made here.	Petty contract	Earthwork, Rs. 2 per 1,000 c. ft.	Greater portion from Government	211
				Contract			280
18	87	4,364 34 8				Total	17,240

V. T. TAYLOR.  
Collector.

No. 2200—F., dated the 1st July 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending the 27th June.

*Fortnightly Report for the period ending 27th June 1874.*

A.

The supply of grain in the bazar continues to improve.

The Deputy Collector of Arrareah reports that "the markets are now well supplied with grain, large quantities of which are brought from Purneah, coarse rice sells at 10 seers."

In Purneah bazar the price varies from 10 to 10½ seers the rupee, with a tendency to get cheaper; makai is coming into the market, and is selling at 20 seers for a rupee.

The market at Kissengunge is now supplied from the Purneah bazar, and from the advances of Government grain made to traders. Prices there have fallen to 10 seers for the rupee. Mr. Coles, who has taken the place of Mr. Meiklejohn at Bulrampore, reports that rice is there selling at 10 seers for a rupee.

*Rainfall and state of the Country.*

The rainfall during the week has been great, viz., 4.09 in Kissengunge, 5.96 in Arrareah, and 2.30 at the sudder station, making a total up to date of—

Sudder	... 17.87	Sudder	... 6.34
Kissengunge	... 23.77	Kissengunge	... 11.65
Arrareah	... 26.20	Arrareah	... 16.29

more than had been recorded on this date last year, when the recorded figures in the Gazette of July 2nd were—

Sudder	... 11.53	Arrareah	... 10.00
Kissengunge	... 12.12		

Last year between the 22nd and 28th June no rain at all fell in the Purneah or Bhagulpore districts. Complaints have been made that in some places the people have not been able to weed their fields, owing to the quantity of water in them; this, however, I look on merely as an ordinary farmer's grievance; no harm has yet been done.

Reports from all sides show that all the crops are excellent. Farming operations are in full swing everywhere. Mr. Carnac says—"There is at present a sixteen-anna crop everywhere in the sub-division, and the area of land under cultivation is, I hear, much larger than in ordinary years."

Mr. Gouldsbury says—"The crops promise not only a very abundant but also an early harvest,—in some places the dhan (bhadoi) being 3 feet high and proportionately thick."

In Dengra the early jameera is said to be ripe and fit to cut. In Arrareah in some villages they have had a bumper crop of cheena, which, it is said, will put them beyond want; and in pergunnah Sripore the murwa crop is good.

In Dhurrumpore, makai (Indian-corn) is coming on, Mr. McQueen says, by relays. The Indian-corn sent up by Government has been largely used for seed all over the district, and afforded much relief.

The condition of the people is improving; complaints have almost ceased. The strong and hearty find plenty of employment on the roads, or more generally in the fields, while the hospitals and relief-houses afford shelter and help to the sick and infirm.

There have been no more grain-robberies in the north, and the petty thefts reported, as shown in the annexed table, amount only to 31.

Concerning Bahadoorgunge, which in my last narrative I said was the worst part of the district, Mr. Carnac writes—"I have not been able to visit the south of Bahadoorgunge; in the north of Bahadoorgunge there is no great distress. I was at Bihigunge on a market-day, and there were some 3,000 people collected. I went through the throng of people, but could not pick out any case of particular distress."

*Statement showing thefts of grain reported in the District of Purneah from 14th June to 27th June 1874.*

Name of Station.	Number of cases reported.	Worth of grain stolen.			
		Ra.	A.	P.	
Bahadoorgunge	7	39	2	0	In one case value not given.
Kaliungunge	10	122	15	0	In two cases value not given.
Gondwarah	1	56	0	0	
Muniharee	1	12	0	0	
Arrareah	3	6	0	0	
Bulrampore	2	1	11	5	
Kissengunge	1	2	0	0	
Raneegunge	2	8	13	0	
Motiharee	1	7	8	0	
Sudder	1	1	8	0	
Kudbah	1	10	0	0	
Dhumdaha	1	1	0	0	
Total	31	266	9	5	

## B.

Mr. Cordner's return shows a great falling off in the number of laborers; the reduction is entirely owing to their being more profitably employed in their fields.

The total employed according to the return is 75,363, against 94,718 last fortnight; the daily average has fallen from 13,531 to 10,766. The reduction is general and uniform all over the district. Payments in grain have been instituted everywhere and still give satisfaction. The tokens have just arrived, and will be sent out immediately. On the relief officers' minor works the returns for the month show a daily average of 16,597 laborers. I have not fortnightly returns to compare with those of the last fortnight, when the returns showed 18,374. The reduction this fortnight must have been considerably more than 2,000. In Kissengunge sub-division the numbers of women and children on second-class works have decreased, while in Bahadoorgunge circle the number of works on which they are employed have increased; this is as it should be, as it is impossible for women and children in that circle, which is more subject to inundation than any other, to travel far for work.

As the demand for labor by cultivators is great, Mr. Carnac reports that in Kissengunge circle all able-bodied persons have been struck off from the works, and that some have been supplied with food, which, with advances of grain now given to employers of labor, will enable all able-bodied men to get employment in the fields. The same plan is also now adopted in Bahadoorgunge circle, where grain is now plentiful enough to allow of advances being made. In Kusba Amour Mr. Gouldsbury has reduced his works, and employs only women and children, whose condition is, he says, improving daily, as is also that of the people generally. Mr. Rattray reports that on his works principally women and children are employed; he has done good work on his roads, and could continue it on the high sandy land in his sub-division throughout the rainy season, if necessary; but measures similar to those adopted in Kissengunge will be enforced more strictly here.

## C.

Transport work is now a matter of difficulty, especially in the Kissengunge sub-division, but I hope all the difficulties will be overcome by the sub-divisional and the circle officers.

Mr. Carnac reports:—"Every little nullah is now a serious obstacle; they (nullahs) are too broad to bridge quickly, and boats to be used as ferries cannot get up some of them. I have been trying to fill Bilbigunge from Kulliangunge, but the difficulties are so great that the cartmen and owners of ponies can with difficulty be persuaded to go. Baboo Rojominath has engaged 200 more ponies." He has made arrangements to send 500 ponies additional to Mr. Bertelsen to keep the supply in his Bahadoorgunge golahs. 2,000 maunds were, at the time of writing his last report, going to Khurkuri, and 2,000 maunds to Powakhali by boat. It has been found we must try and work boats up the Kankai River, which, owing to its strong current, was reported unnavigable by Lieutenant Gaselee. The route may be difficult, but it must be adopted.

The Dengrah golahs, from which all the despatches are now made, are reported in capital order, and the condition of the rice good. Mr. Bolst has left Dengrah, and is employed on the river as transport officer in charge of the Dinapore allotment of 60,000 maunds, and also the additional 40,000 maunds ordered from Godagaree.

This extra 1,00,000 maunds will be allotted as follows:—

	Mds.
Kissengunge sub-division .. ..	50,000
Arrareah .. ..	20,000
Bulrampore circle .. ..	10,000
Sudder .. ..	10,000
Kusba Amour .. ..	10,000

In Arrareah Mr. Rattray has made contracts to bring up grain in boats from Dengrah, and is working 420 ponies, as well as carts, in distributing it. The extraordinarily heavy rain coming upon us just at the commencement of the rainy season was very trying. The arrangements are now, I hope, in working order, and boats are as plentiful at Dengrah as carts used to be at Caragolah.

The numbers of pack-ponies engaged and registered when Captain Anderson visited the circles, are as follow:—

	Working.	Registered.
Sudder .. ..	...	270
Dengrah .. ..	350	...
Kusba Amour .. ..	170	300
Bulrampore .. ..	150	...
Bahadoorgunge .. ..	510	250
Kissengunge .. ..	540	400
Arrareah .. ..	420	5
Kudbah .. ..	600	400
Total .. ..	2,740	1,625
Engaged since Captain Anderson's visit to Kissengunge .. ..	...	4,365
Grand Total .. ..	...	200
		4,565

## D.

I have nothing much to note under this head. The golahs are now in good repair; the first burst of the rains put them to a severe test, and did some damage, which has now been repaired. The minor golahs are all stocked; three new ones have been opened in Kulliangunge, at Dimptee, Bhatgaon, and Dhuntoia.

## E.

No advances were made during the fortnight.

## F.

A copy of the district relief monthly return is herewith submitted. The last monthly return, with which it should be compared, is incorporated with my narrative for the week ending 30th May. It will be seen that the numbers relieved by cooked food have decreased, as have also the numbers on light-labor tickets, while the numbers receiving uncooked food and relief by village tickets have largely increased. The returns under these two heads have got mixed up; in fact, it is hard to make any difference, as all persons entitled to get relief have tickets, and the only difference between the two heads is whether one or more days' supply is given at a time.

The numbers relieved by spinning and weaving and other means, which includes basket-making, jungle-clearing, sowing up bags, making up nets, &c., continue much the same. Since Mr. Carnac joined as sub-divisional officer, the Kulleagunge thana has been put under Moulvie Abdul Majid, Sub-Deputy Collector, and made into a separate circle.

*Sudder*.—The sudder circle is now under Mr. Meiklejohn who, owing to ill-health, was obliged to leave Bulrampore, which has been made over to Lieutenant Coles. Here the numbers of women and children on the tank-work have been largely reduced. 15 days rations and a piece of cloth, generally that made by those who have received cotton and thread in advance from the relief officer, is given to the discharged persons, whose names and residences are noted.

*Dengrah*.—Light-labour ticket-holders have almost disappeared, but the recipients of village relief have increased.

The minor golahs and sub-circles are here working well, and Lieutenant Thornton and Mr. Money are hard at work, sending supplies to more backward circles.

*Kusba Amour*.—Mr. Gouldsbury, I regret to say, has been laid up with bad fever. His monthly returns show a large number of persons on petty relief works who have now been discharged and otherwise relieved. Hauts and sales at minor golahs here work very well and smoothly.

*Kudbah*.—In this circle the work of relief is going on steadily, the numbers have increased during the month, but are, I hear, now falling.

*Bulrampore*.—Mr. Cole's 14 minor golahs are all stocked, and relief is distributed from them. Grain is brought up from the Mahanuddy by small boats to within about 1½ mile of Bulrampore, and from thence on ponies, more of which will be sent from Kudbah. The people here have good crops of vegetables and mangoes, and gladly buy and work for Government rice. All the persons in receipt of village tickets are entered in column 3 of the return.

*Bahadoorgunge*.—Mr. Bertelsen's great difficulty has been transport, but as the rivers fill this will disappear. He is very active in visiting his villages and in relieving all cases of urgent distress. In getting grain up the rivers by boats and across them on ponies, he has been working well.

*Kissengunge*.—Here there has been a large increase in the number of persons relieved by village tickets.

*Arrareah*.—The number of inmates of poor-houses have largely decreased, as have also the holders of light-labour tickets.

I submit a return of grain submitted by the relief officers, which shows a total allotment of 7,50,000 maunds. Up to date 2,93,902 maunds of grain have been disposed of. Besides this, according to last fortnight's figures, there were in the minor golahs 75,511 maunds, and 50,000 maunds have been sent to Julpigoree. This makes a total of 5,50,282 maunds. Out of the balance, amounting to 1,99,718 maunds, 1,00,000 maunds has not yet started, and more than 50,000 maunds are on the way between Maldah and Dengrah, and the rest is on its way from Dengrah to Government and minor golahs.

Taking the figures roughly, it may be said that our position as regards grain is this: 6,50,000 maunds have been sent to us, 1,00,000 maunds more is to come from Godagaree and South Dinagore. We have sold one lakh, given away half a lakh, advanced to ryots one lakh, paid as wages half a lakh, sent to Julpigoree half a lakh, out of the balance of four lakhs; two lakhs could not till the recent rise of the rivers be pushed on to its destination, the other two lakhs is stored; this is sufficient to feed the (nearly) 670,000 persons for six weeks or two months, shown by the last returns to be on our hands, exclusive of the Department Public Works laborers, and to offer for sale to the public about 1,50,000 maunds; this they will take gladly, as in parts of Kissengunge and Bahadoorgunge, since supplies have ceased to come in from Julpigoree, the number of respectable people with money who seem dependant for their market-supplies on Government stores is enormous.



Statement showing the number of persons relieved by Roy Lutchniput Singh, Bahadur, at his Khaz Zamindaries in the District of Purneah for the period ending Saturday, 27th June 1874.

NAME OF RELIEF CENTER.	Relief by uncooked food.				Daily average.	Relief by cooked food.				Daily average.	Number of laborers employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Husnourange, including Khanoosh Chowki Nurgudda	114	1,582	185	1,881	133 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Atarrash	73	508	75	656	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kudiah	138	1,225	205	1,568	112 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	105	487	106	698	46 2/3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	169	124	597	36 3/4	337
Mahomedans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	643	344	1,331	88 2 1/2	.....
Lutchnipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	427	3,825	546	4,827	344 7/8	652	652	468	1,772	100 1/2	570
Total of Col. No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 3/4	.....

\* From the 1st of June to 27th June. † Return not yet received.

PURNEAH, RAM CHAND SATIAH,  
The 29th June 1874. Supdt., Agent for Roy Lutchniput Singh, Bahadur.

A Daily Register of Persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the month beginning 25th May and ending 24th June 1874, inclusive.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME OF CIRCLE.	AT CENTERS.		In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light-labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By other means.
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.						
Sudder	3,207	34,216	425	1,713	13,476	968	.....	54,005
Dengrah	212	.....	170	3,901	2,077	227	260	7,951
Rucha Amour	.....	3,310	225	1,076	183,841	1,418	1,425	192,983
Kudiah	42	12,018	219	818	17,811	206	167	32,093
Boirampore	2,307	25,103	.....	18,567	422	.....	146	46,585
Bahadoorgunge	.....	309	376	8,464	35,700	868	334	48,190
Kisnourange	.....	10,027	.....	23,750	154,888	1,297	.....	197,002
Atarrash	7,157	2,697	500	10,915	71,474	420	.....	93,291
Total	12,925	83,740	1,915	50,640	497,914	5,825	2,513	669,511

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total quantity of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of Government grain, transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				
			By sale to the public or to D. P. W. laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.
Sudder	As per last return	.....	Mds. 71,000	Mds. 10,000	Mds. 1,000	Mds. 12,000	Mds. 2,500 24,500
Dengrah	During the fortnight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rucha Amour	As per last return	.....	80,000	60,000	7,000	10,000	15,000
Boirampore	During the fortnight	.....	38,000	3,363	2,469	.....	43,832
Bahadoorgunge	As per last return	.....	17,500	13,000	1,000	30	31,500
Kudiah	During the fortnight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kisnourange	As per last return	.....	62,000	11,728	5,050	1,430	80,208
Bahadoorgunge	During the fortnight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atarrash	As per last return	.....	64,000	13,280	2,460	787	80,427
(1) Kalingunge	During the fortnight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	84,951	86,519	91,932	44,546	308,958
Despatched for Malda	.....	.....	14,700	7,100	2,800	11,427	36,027
To be sent from Guadagore	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	99,000	44,000	1,043,000
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures in column 3 represent balance of stock in the Government godowns on the 25th June 1874, as per "goldahare" returns.

*Return of Sick and Infirm treated at the Poor-houses in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.*

NAMES OF POOR-HOUSES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Abandoned.	Died.	Remaining.	
Kajanchi Hat ... ..	13	6	19	...	3	...	1	15	The deaths are
Kudhat ... ..	10	51	61	58	...	...	8	8	due to—
Bahadoorgunge ... ..	10	19	29	18	1	1	1	8	Ulcer ... 3
Bairampore ... ..	25	13	38	9	4	4	8	16	Fever ... 1
Dhulbaja ... ..	29	28	57	31	...	...	1	15	Hæmorrhoids 1
Sunkorpore ... ..	50	43	113	84	...	...	...	29	Diarrhœa ... 1
Total ... ..	167	200	367	196	8	5	6	98	

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 7,58,981-11-4+18,024-7-11 =7,77,006-3-3:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads ... ..	10,468	0	0
District Engineer ..	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others, for district road repairs	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plant ... ..	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain ... ..	4,32,216	8	3
Construction of golahs ... ..	26,010	8	6
Advanced to residents for purchase of grain	70,225	0	0
Advanced to zemindars to assist their ryots	32,600	0	0
Advanced to Lieutenant W. Coles on account of pay ...	150	0	0
Office establishment ... ..	1,174	10	7
Office contingencies ... ..	2,363	6	9
Golah establishment ... ..	3,211	10	5
Advance for purchase of fodder ... ..	2,014	2	0
Advance for cart trucks ... ..	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker ... ..	757	2	3
Construction of golahdar's house ... ..	48	14	0
Total ... ..	7,77,006	3	3

*Expenditure during the Fortnight.*

Transport of grain—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to R. Money, Esq. ... ..	20,000	0	0			
“ H. Ratray, Esq. ... ..	2,000	0	0			
Payments to contractors on account of cart-hire for grain transport ... ..	1,698	1	10			
Purchase of iron-safe for use of transport officers ... ..	390	12	0			
				24,088	13	10
Construction of golahs—						
To the Superintendent of Jail, Purneah ... ..				60	13	3
Construction of golahdar's house ... ..				99	8	0
Office contingencies ... ..				157	2	6
Golah establishment ... ..				709	11	9
Golah contingencies ... ..				46	0	0
Total ... ..				25,171	1	4

W. KEMBLE,  
Magistrate and Collector.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.  
Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 20th June 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in mark- ing out relief works.	Progress in working.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereon.		Condition of laborers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disburse- ment for the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain issued to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					
No. 1. From Kudama to Kudama.	The whole line of relief work has been fixed, and estimate submitted for sanction.	5 parties working.	4,609	.....	.....	4,609	M.L. Rs. 253 12	707 8 0	Towards the close of the week the country was very dry, and the rain that has fallen, and many having been, are everywhere looking excellent, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. The condition of the people is good, and they appear more hopeful and contented than a few months ago.	The system of paying the laborers in cash has now been in force since the 23rd of May, and the laborers are generally satisfied with the people in our works. If the option was now given to them to choose be- tween the former payments, the former would be almost un- derstandable. The laborers are wholly in earn, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce, and earn over and above that required for their own needs. As the laborers have not yet been received, the follow- ing rates have been made for paying the laborers in grain. It is done by each gang four times a week, and is usually earned on by com- pact, and gives a pay- ment to the laborer for the value of the work done. This system is the nearest government can come to the grain distribut- ing to his gang.	As there is a large quantity of work to be done, we are not at all in a hurry to for and use it, and in fixing the rates of wages, we have taken as equivalent to one annas, and one annas, and the same as before, viz., eight-annas according to the state of the country, and of bank, varied from 30 to 80 annas. It was feared, however, that the laborers were not willing to receive the annas for work unless they brought back to the Government, and now as a Government work with Government tools. These rates will apply to the laborers, and as the laborers are now in a hurry to get their own tools and bring them to the work.	Rs. A. P. 707 5 0	
No. 2. From Kudama to Kudama.	The whole line, of 120 car and levelled, estimate in progress.	14 parties working.	49,253	1,877	.....	51,130	297 11	706 1 0	The number of laborers on this road last week, as many of them have been kept away by the heavy rain that has fallen, and the work is now in progress of leveling in the fields. A few days more weather would be of great service, and the work would be more rapidly carried on. The looking well, and over the north of the road, and every prospect of an abundant harvest.	The laborers are wholly in earn, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce, and earn over and above that required for their own needs. As the laborers have not yet been received, the follow- ing rates have been made for paying the laborers in grain. It is done by each gang four times a week, and is usually earned on by com- pact, and gives a pay- ment to the laborer for the value of the work done. This system is the nearest government can come to the grain distribut- ing to his gang.	Class II A. .... Class II B. .... Men .. .. 13 Women .. .. 1 Men .. .. 1 Women .. .. 1 These rates are lower than the old rates, and have been fixed with these five on class workers, in order that there may be no undue amount for the laborers, and as the but contract work.	708 1 0	
No. 3. Kudama to Kudama.	The whole line has levelled, and es- timate sub- mitted for sanction.	2 parties working.	4,731	.....	.....	4,731	254 16	645 0 0	The heavy rain that has fallen, and the have caused a considerable decrease in the number of laborers on this road, and the work is now in progress of leveling in the fields. A few days more weather would be of great service, and the work would be more rapidly carried on. The looking well, and over the north of the road, and every prospect of an abundant harvest.	The laborers are wholly in earn, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce, and earn over and above that required for their own needs. As the laborers have not yet been received, the follow- ing rates have been made for paying the laborers in grain. It is done by each gang four times a week, and is usually earned on by com- pact, and gives a pay- ment to the laborer for the value of the work done. This system is the nearest government can come to the grain distribut- ing to his gang.	Class II A. .... Class II B. .... Men .. .. 13 Women .. .. 1 Men .. .. 1 Women .. .. 1 These rates are lower than the old rates, and have been fixed with these five on class workers, in order that there may be no undue amount for the laborers, and as the but contract work.	545 0 0	
No. 4. Kudama to Kudama.	The whole line has been laid out and levelled and es- timate submitted for sanction.	4 parties working.	4,851	.....	.....	4,851	511 22	1,564 5 1	There is a considerable decrease in the number of laborers on this road, and the work is now in progress of leveling in the fields. A few days more weather would be of great service, and the work would be more rapidly carried on. The looking well, and over the north of the road, and every prospect of an abundant harvest.	The laborers are wholly in earn, and they find a ready and profitable sale for their produce, and earn over and above that required for their own needs. As the laborers have not yet been received, the follow- ing rates have been made for paying the laborers in grain. It is done by each gang four times a week, and is usually earned on by com- pact, and gives a pay- ment to the laborer for the value of the work done. This system is the nearest government can come to the grain distribut- ing to his gang.	Class II A. .... Class II B. .... Men .. .. 13 Women .. .. 1 Men .. .. 1 Women .. .. 1 These rates are lower than the old rates, and have been fixed with these five on class workers, in order that there may be no undue amount for the laborers, and as the but contract work.	1,564 5 1	

Name of Road.	Progress in making out sold works.	Progress in opening out works.	Number of labourers thereon.			Supply of food thereon.		Condition of labourers, and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Total number of labourers employed during the week.
			Class I. H. A.	Class II. B.	Class III. C.	Amount of most grain sold to labourers.	Proceeds of sale.					
No. 4. Purnaish to Kuthab.	The whole line has been laid out and sold for auction.	4 parties working.	4,323	300	.....	Rs. A. P. 4,621 399 24	Rs. A. P. 799 15 9	The heavy rain has been felt, and the necessity for the construction of this road has been increased. All the labourers employed in opening out the road are looking well, and the condition of the people is generally good.	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P. 799 15 9
No. 7. Rukhman to Kuthab.	The whole line has been laid out and sold for auction.	.....	12,128	800	.....	1,127 21	3,023 6	The number of labourers on this road has been increased, and the condition of the people is generally good. The heavy rain has been felt, and the necessity for the construction of this road has been increased. All the labourers employed in opening out the road are looking well, and the condition of the people is generally good.	.....	.....	.....	3,023 6
No. 8. Rukhman to Kuthab.	Line laid out, and sold for auction.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.	3,504	.....	.....	3,504	979 12 9	During the last few weeks a great number of labourers have been employed on this road have been employed in opening out the road. The heavy rain has been felt, and the necessity for the construction of this road has been increased. All the labourers employed in opening out the road are looking well, and the condition of the people is generally good.	.....	.....	.....	979 12 9
No. 14. Purnaish to Kuthab.	The whole line has been laid out.	1 party ..	253	.....	.....	253	113 4	The labourers are rapidly leaving this road for work in the fields. The crops are looking well, and the condition of the people is generally good.	.....	.....	.....	113 4
No. 25. Rukhman to Kuthab.	Line laid out and sold for auction.	1 party ..	1,573	.....	.....	1,573	97 13 10	The number of labourers on this road have been increased, and the condition of the people is generally good. The heavy rain has been felt, and the necessity for the construction of this road has been increased. All the labourers employed in opening out the road are looking well, and the condition of the people is generally good.	.....	.....	.....	97 13 10



No. 575—S.R., dated Doomka, the 1st July 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 28th June.

2. My narrative is two days late. This time the sub-divisional officers are not in fault: but I only came back to Doomka yesterday, after a visit to meet the Commissioner at Jamtara yesterday week.

#### A—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

3. This fortnight is the first of the rains. It was critical in many ways, and the crisis has ended favorably.

The three dangers were absolute—want of food for the present season, want of water and food for cattle, and want of seed for next year's crops. The least of these dangers was bad enough to have been a great calamity if it fell heavily. Of the three, two have now absolutely passed away. The rain has come and has filled rivers and tanks. There is abundance of water and young grass everywhere; and cattle, though a little thinner, are in fair working condition, have not died in any unusual numbers, and have now plenty to eat and drink.

Farming operations are fairly advanced. Quite the usual quantity of *janera* and other *bhadai* crops has been sown. A great deal of rice has been sown and some planted out. In fact it is now certain that there was no scarcity of seed in the district; that neither our relief works, nor want of cattle, nor want of food, nor any cause or combination of causes, has had any appreciable effect on cultivating, sowing, or planting, or any agricultural work in the district. Weather is perfect, and the prospects for next year are now as good as it is possible they could be.

The third danger, want of food for the present, it is not safe to say has been removed, although I don't believe in its existence. In six weeks we shall have the first of the new harvest; and every day for six weeks we shall be nearer to want than on the previous day. We don't know the quantity of grain in the country. We do know that store-keepers run up prices on every chance, and that the prices are very high in spite of all our imports. We also know that in most places even a small import of Government rice at once acts in bringing prices down two or three seers. It is impossible to believe that ample stores of seed-grain were in the country, and that there was little or nothing else. Therefore, though I cannot say that I know the third danger has been removed, I can say that I don't believe it exists. I now go on to particular heads.

No failure of food has been reported. Prices are still high, but, except in Rajmehal town, where the experiment has only been tried on a very small scale, they go down at once before an import of Government grain. I have just returned from a tour of about 20 miles radius with Phuljori mountain for the centre. I rode from Jarmundi to Deogarh, going slowly, and not keeping to the road.

The maize is from an inch to a foot high, and looks in excellent condition. Sowings were a little late because the rain was late in coming. The rains began about the usual time, the 15th of June, but the casual rain in May had not been enough to complete ploughing. Since the 15th we have had abundance of rain everywhere, alternating with odd hours of bright sunshine, most favorable for the young *makai*. Some people say a good deal more than the usual area has been sown with *makai*, and no one says less has been sown. A fair amount of *dhan* for transplanting has been sown, and a fair amount has been sown broadcast.

Ploughing was going on actively everywhere, as well as weeding and hoeing of *makai*.

This crop is further advanced in north-west Doomka and north-east Deogarh than anywhere else that I have seen.

The condition of the people is good everywhere; laborers are strong, both in the fields and on our works. I have visited Jamtara, Nala, and Kundahit in the last week, the three places where famine was supposed to have shewn itself at last. At Jamtara I had to transfer to piece-work a number of very fine, young women whose plea for *hasiri* was that they had no husbands. There were a few lepers and cripples hanging about, and one or two thin, old men and women, but no sign of general scarcity of food.

At Nala I saw about 30 miserable cripples getting fed. They would have been fit subjects for charity in any year.

At Kundahit people looked well, the town was full of women and children, and the *golah* surrounded by laborers coming to be paid as I rode in. There was no sign of want of food anywhere. I can understand why a great cry should have come up from Kundahit; and also why there should really be no famine in the country.

Kundahit is finely situated on high unbroken ground; it is largely inhabited by Bengalis, and the land all round the village is sown now with rice. There are a few tanks in and near

the town on the top of the hill; and now that we have cleaned and deepened them, they will hold a great deal of water; but last year many hundreds of beghas of rice, depending altogether each field on its own rainfall, must have been lost from drought.

Generally the south-east of the district is extremely jungly, very much more so than I thought before I saw it. It is unusually well supplied with tanks and bunds, many old and many of this year's making. The cultivated land is almost always in hollows, which must retain a good deal of moisture down to a late period of even a very dry season. The small population has its pick and choice of a wide area for cultivation, and has the jungle to supplement tillage. Therefore I believe not only that there was no famine in Jamtara this year, but also that there could have been none.

But I believe that a great many cultivators in and about Kundahit suffered great loss; they did not choose their lands like the people farther west, but cleared a wide space of rather poor sandy soil and sowed it with dhan instead of janera. They had no way of watering it, and when the rain failed they were lost. It will be so again this and every year if the rain fails never so little.

From Jamtara to Doomka the makai has been sown. It is not so forward as between Jarmundi and Deogarh, but it is coming up well. Cultivators are a little nervous about the heavy rain. Young makai wants sunshine; and they think they have hardly had enough; but in eight days I counted up five which gave several hours each of hot sun. Three were either constantly wet or cloudy, and it rained heavily every night.

The sub-divisional reports are as satisfactory as my own observation. There is plenty of rain everywhere, with slight nervous anxiety that there may be a trifle too much. Every officer reports farming operations going on well. They might have said positively that the usual amount of seed had been sown up to date, but I take their reports to mean this. Mr. Grant says expressly that a larger area than usual is being sown with janera.

Mr. Wood says the alternate rain and sun is favorable for farming and growth, and that people who had kept no seed can get it by barter.

Mr. Stewart says crops are backward but good, and that there is nothing to complain of.

Mr. Wilmot says bhadoi crops are promising well; Indian-corn being hoed, and sathi dhan in first-rate condition. Crime is not unusually bad either in quantity or quality. The health of the people is excellent in Deogarh, and fair everywhere. Cholera is constantly breaking out on the borders, but it never spreads much or lasts long.

It is thus plain that our one anxiety is this. Is there enough grain in the country to feed the people for two months? Every day shews that there is more than was supposed previously. Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Hand have been very successful in making the mahajuns come to terms with their customers, as well as inducing landlords to make advances to their tenants. A considerable quantity of Government grain has been expended, most advantageously I think, in loans to zemindars and mustagirs. I myself believe that if we stopped all relief from to-day, a few old and weak people would die, and that every one would get hard terms from the mahajuns, but that there would not be anything like famine before the bhadoi crop is in. We have staved off distress in many places there is no doubt, and saved a good many lives possibly. From henceforth I have no fear of anything bad occurring beyond the spoiling of some rice in carrying it from places where it is not wanted to where it is.

#### B.—RELIEF WORKS.

4. Numbers of laborers are falling off everywhere; yesterday orders were passed to stop certain works, and no new works are being undertaken.

The tables give all required information about particular works.

The two questions which I need take up here are payment in grain, and piece-work *versus* daily labor. For some time the orders to pay in grain have been increasing in stringency and definiteness, and we have all been trying to obey them. Our works are spread much more generally over the district than our grain golahs. Our original grain allotment was not intended for payment of laborers. Quite lately I asked whether I was to indent for fresh grain to be able to pay all labour or not. The orders I got were "pay all labor in grain," and "indent for what you want." I have since seen the Commissioner, and still later had a letter from him. He gives me 3,000 maunds and directs me to take the rest from my Maldah contribution and my own stores. I am quite sure this arrangement will answer our purpose excellently; we shall have enough rice, and not too much, but it will be impossible to get it where it is wanted without a good deal of delay. If we had been ordered earlier to indent for grain for all works, or to stop all works when we had no grain, we could have obeyed implicitly; but I never got the latter order at all, and the former order only very lately, and with very great restrictions. I now go on to shew the results.

One of our greatest and best works is a bund near Katikund in the Daman. We never had any rice stored there. The crops in the neighbourhood were very good for the year. I started the work both because it was sure to be acceptable to the laborers, and because it was

sure to be so valuable in itself. But one of the results was a rise of price. I indented for 1,000 maunds for Katikund, and the Commissioner ordered me to find the 1,000 maunds in the district. This I can do quite easily, but Katikund is very far from any of my old golahs; and till the rice is landed there, I must either pay in coin or stop the work, which is nearly finished. I have never been ordered to stop it, and to do so would be simple madness.

Again, another of our best and most forward work is the road 40 miles long from Doomka to Jamtara, crossing the two largest rivers in the district, the More and the Ajay. This work has been going on for several months under the Executive Engineer. It was planned before we ever heard of a famine, and is indispensable. The line chosen for engineering reasons skirted the country we have lately been so anxious about—Kundahit, but did not run through it. The numbers of laborers was considerable, spread pretty evenly along the road. I have had rice at Jamtara since the middle of May; but not enough to spread over the road. I wanted it for Pabna, Nala, and Kundahit, and could only spare a little for the road. I had no rice at Doomka.

Another of our roads was from Doomka *via* Iarmundi to Deogarh, about 44 miles. I had no rice at either end of this road.

The great stores of rice were along the Godda and Barasat road, and in the Rajmehal Daman, and the sub-divisional officers have been paying for their works in grain for a considerable time. We have made a good many mistakes, and lost time in handing grain backwards and forwards between the civil officers and the Public Works Department, and have had some difficulties with moondees. These mistakes can't be excused. All we can do is to say they occurred, and that we are very sorry; but the great reason why payment in grain is not universal in the district is very simple, and has nothing to do with any mistake.

I chose most of my works early enough, and one or two were chosen for me. They were spread widely over the district.

My allotment of grain was made for me, not by me, and it was stored where the first signs of want appeared. Much of it was of course close alongside works, and all of it within reasonable distances; but many works were very far distant from any grain.

The district is well enclosed by railway. Seventeen stations are available for import of grain. Nearly all the worst parts of the district lay near railway stations; it is almost always much easier to get rice from Calcutta to any distressed part of the district than to move grain about in the district. This is the reason why I indented a few days ago for 33,000 maunds of rice and was quite satisfied with 18,000. It is all but certain that most of our relief works will have stopped before we can get the grain to them to pay laborers. As I have said before, early orders to indent for grain to pay all works, or late orders to stop all works where payment could not be made in grain, could have been implicitly obeyed.

A simple order to pay everywhere in grain must be interpreted *quam proxima*.

As to piece-work, it is all but universal; daily labor was lingering in Jamtara longer than anywhere else. The officers there now understand that they must put on piece-work every man and woman able to do it. Mr. Hand was inclined to let a very large number of stout young women, who said they had no husbands, work by the day. I made them take their choice between piece-work and none.

Mr. Wilmot has explained the rise of rates. He thought the long lead and hard cutting called for it.

I raised rates in two or three places in Nala and Kundahit this last week. One very high bund, even now holding a great quantity of water, wanted strengthening in the middle, where it is highest and weakest. I turned on a large gang to build a buttrees bund and nearly doubled the rate. I am quite sure we understand the wishes of the Government, and are doing our best to carry them out. As I have said, agricultural operations are going on as well as if we had never had a man on relief works. We are letting workmen go every day, and are finishing off works that will spoil if simply stopped. Rates are raised only where the work is of such a kind that present rates are unfair.

From this day every effort will be made to curtail expenditure in every way.

#### C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

5. We have had some trouble in getting grain across the country from both the loop and the chord line to Nala and Kundahit. Nala is only 16 miles from Jamtara; but the Adjai lies between. It is 45 from Saintia by Kundahit, Nagar and Soory. The 16 miles with the Adjai are about equal in difficulty to the 45, and some grain has been spoilt by wet. Carriage is also dearer, because men, cattle, and carts, have plenty of work in the fields.

I have just got 2,500 maunds from Saintia to Doomka with little loss.

#### D.—STORAGE.

6. I have nothing of importance to report.



## E.—ADVANCES OF MONEY AND GRAIN.

7. Rs. 1,350 have been advanced this fortnight. Mr. Wood has advanced about 9,000 maunds of grain to cultivators through their mustagirs in Sultanabad. Mr. Grant is advancing grain to villages in Godda. Mr. Hand has advanced the zemindar of Jamtara 2,000 maunds, and is prepared to make further advances.

## F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

8. Our charitable relief is of the smallest dimensions. There is little or nothing for any large committees. Messrs. Wood, Grant and Hand feed a few paupers every day; all that I have seen are lepers, blind, lame, and diseased. I should think the numbers will steadily increase for two months; after that we may throw them off.

## G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

9. Financial results are shown in tables.

*List showing the Relief Works in the Southal Pergunnahs, and the average of daily laborers on each.*

No.	Works.	Daily average.
RAJMEHAL SUB-DIVISION.		
1	Sahebgunge to Burhait road .. ..	887.9
2	Madanshaye tank .. ..	25.9
3	Panchguri bund .. ..	70.5
4	Balio or Jhamni bund .. ..	12.7
5	Simaljore bund .. ..	277.2
6	Huddaf road .. ..	421.4
7	Tinpahar „ .. ..	326.8
8	Doodkhole bund .. ..	545.5
9	Shababad „ .. ..	90.6
10	Baromassia „ .. ..	255.2
11	Khyrasole „ .. ..	153.7
12	Fattehpore „ .. ..	236.7
13	Kurunpore „ .. ..	251.4
14	Soleband „ .. ..	101.9
15	Bamundi „ .. ..	127.2
16	Doodkhole road .. ..	110.2
17	Marapore bund .. ..	59.2
18	Burhait tank .. ..	187.6
19	Banjhi bund .. ..	60.
20	Bario tank .. ..	20.
21	Angawan bund .. ..	125.
22	Pathra „ .. ..	278.
23	Taylor „ .. ..	310.
24	Dumkeah bund .. ..	80.
25	Panchkhatia „ .. ..	170.
26	Daldali „ .. ..	30.
27	Kadma „ .. ..	65.
Total .. ..		5,279.6

## GODDA SUB-DIVISION.

1	Godda and Barahat road .. ..	1,455.
2	Doi tank .. ..	39.4
3	Marrow tank .. ..	397.7
4	Hatbandha „ .. ..	77.7
5	Godda „ .. ..	914.2

## GODDA SUB-DIVISION.—(Contd.)

No.	Works.	Daily average.
6	Ghutia tank	102
7	Simra "	98.5
8	Kadua "	285.1
9	Lohandia	249.5
10	Pathorgama	316.7
11	Kobra bund	196.6
12	Dakatia "	33.5
13	Gumaria tank	20
14	Lilatori bund	55.4
15	Babupore tank	246.7
16	Dhamsai "	72.2
17	Maheshpore "	144.1
18	Simra bund	57.1
19	Jamna "	115
20	Belari "	132.2
21	Tilabad "	166.4
22	Mardia tank	115.2
23	Kasba tank	375.4
24	Pandaha "	131.2
25	Talberia "	132.7
26	Pathra bund	93.2
27	Bhora "	134
28	Pathra village road	169.7
29	Gobra bund	31.2
30	Chiharbani	52.5
31	Gopalpur	73
32	Amba bund	28.7
33	Haripur "	31.5
34	Banglia "	25.5
35	Bridge works	57.2
Total		6,626.1

## DEOGARH SUB-DIVISION.

1	Pathrol road	47
2	Jessidi to Rohini road	81.4
3	Chibutia bund	29.2
4	Karankol "	34.5
5	Chotka "	38.8
6	Gopalpore "	86.8
7	Batanpore "	24.3
8	Jamnia "	62.5
9	Piprapaje "	28.5
10	Ghidhni "	39.3
11	Jogia "	62.3
12	Panchrukhi "	26.5
13	Kutia "	30
14	Anandpore "	3
15	Baghor "	18.5
16	Rokti "	53.5
17	Gansaibady "	9
18	Kusumba "	50
19	Dharnsigbad "	81.6
20	Modhudi "	21.1
21	Murgi "	30.3
Total		808.1